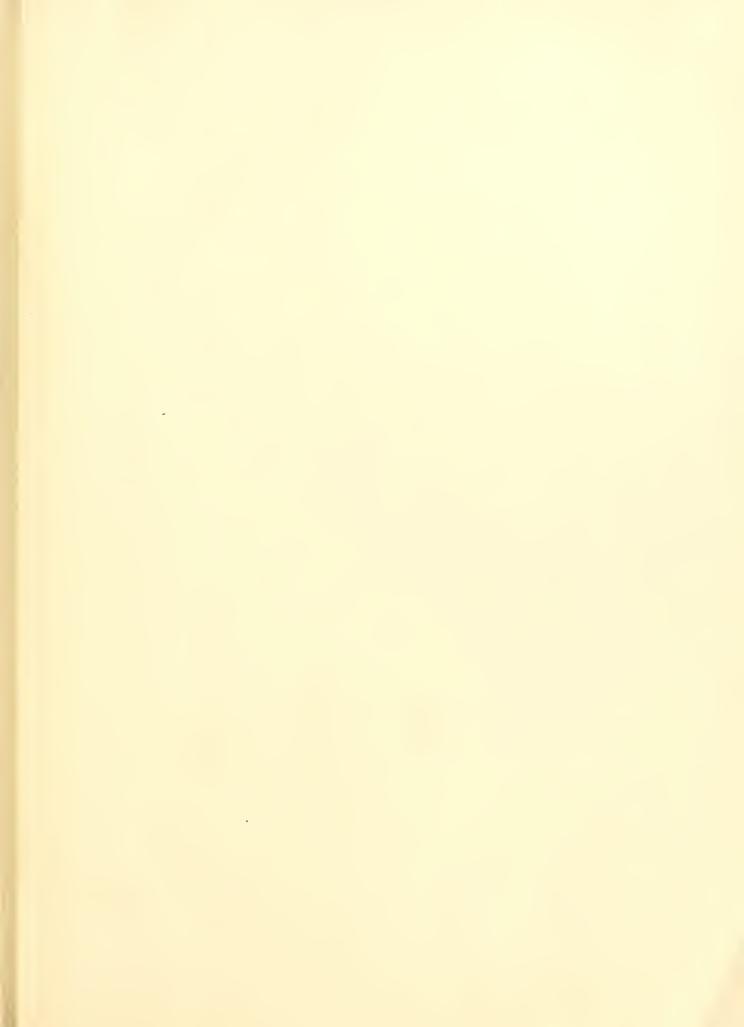


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Together

Remarry Divorced People?

In color: The Grand Canyon

Methodists Speak Up Again

The Midmonth Magazine for Methodist Families April 1960



For Beauty

FOR 10 centuries, man has combined beauty with worship through the inspiring medium of stained glass. Yet even today, new techniques are being tried. In the new Wesley Theological Seminary in Washington, D.C., for example—first major Protestant school of theology in the nation's capital—sweeping design and vivid colors make the chapel's chancel windows seem to soar even beyond their 28-foot height. Adding to the effect is a new method of creation:

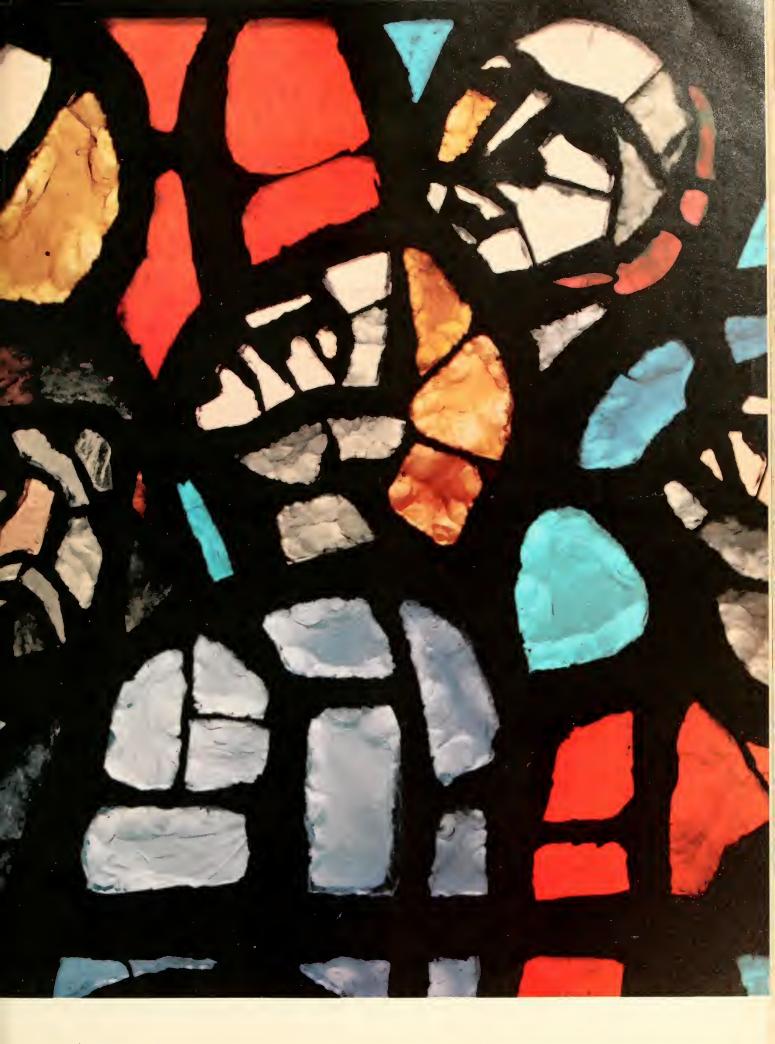
The 1½-inch-thick glass, mortared instead of leaded, was chipped much as the Indians did when making their arrowheads. The many resulting facets produce a gem-like vibrancy which makes a striking impact on those who drive by along busy Massachusetts Avenue. Already the windows' artistry and craftsmanship, set against the backdrop of the new campus, are drawing the attention of hundreds of tourists.

Formerly the Westminster Theological Seminary, the school moved last year from Westminster, Md., where it was founded in 1881 by the Methodist Protestant Church. Operated by the Methodist Church since the 1939 union, it now adjoins the campus of Methodist-related American University.

Full window: The road of Christian history is represented (left) by a sweep of line flowing through the ages from a sunburst of color.

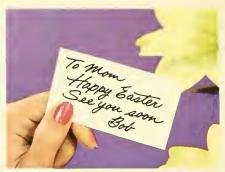
Detail: This close-up (right) shows some of those of all ages and races who unite in one purpose —to serve and worship Christ.













Something warm and human and wonderful happens when you send flowers-by-wire

This Easter, span the miles with flowers-by-wire—the same wonderful, beautiful flowers you'd give her if you were there. They'll reach out to her and touch her deeply, affectionately—with your own personal message of love. And

flowers-by-wire are fast, easy to send. Just call or visit the FTD florist nearest you. He's listed in the Yellow Pages of your phone book under FTD—Florists' Telegraph Delivery. Beautiful selections, low as \$5. Delivery anywhere.

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Is thy heart right, as my heart is with thine? Dost thou love and serve God? It is enough. I give thee the right hand of fellowship.

-John Wesley (1703-1791)

YOU'LL NOTICE as you skim the index in the next column that this month our editorial eye has rambled westward. We travel from St. Joe to Sacramento, on page 25, visit Arizona's awesome Grand Canyon, where Earth Declares His Wonder and Glory, on page 37, and drop in on fledglings at the Air Force Academy In the Shadow of Pikes Peak, on page 76. Then we backtrack one of the 19th-century West's most dynamic and influential leaders—John Evans [page 32], a physician and Methodist layman who helped boost Denver City, Colo., as the capital of the Rocky Mountain region.

Our focus on the West is prompted less by spring wanderlust than by the approaching General Conference, beginning in Denver April 27. To help set the stage, we are pleased to bring you Bishop William C. Martin's explanation of the episcopal address, keynote of every General Conference. Bishop Martin is to deliver it this year on behalf of the Council of Bishops. Don't miss this important article, Methodism Speaks Up Again, on page 20.

Reporting in the Saturday Review on his recent visit with Albert Schweitzer, Editor Norman Cousins wrote that after half a century of "trying to awaken and serve the creative and compassionate spirit in man," Dr. Schweitzer now has turned his thoughts and energies also to "the uncertainty that has clouded over the prospects for civilized man." What is to be done? The 85-year-old Nobel Peace Prize winner lays a foundation in his article, There's Hope on the Main Road, on page 14. It is a perfect preface to a Powwow on disarmament coming up in these pages soon. You may remember Mr. Cousins as author of The Hiroshima Maidens Go Home, away back in our first issue, October, 1956.

One of our editors is still smiling over a phone conversation he enjoyed with Robert E. Searight, the sprightly 78-year-old who shares his hobby experiences in My Adventures as a Bulb Snatcher on page 59. Mr. Searight's letters already had labeled him a man of rare high spirits; each contained a joke or a good-natured jab at Chicago's winter weather as compared to his sunny retirement home in Long Beach, Calif. When our call was put through, Mrs. Searight answered on a garage extension, then hailed her husband to pick up the house phone. Turned out he was doing the breakfast dishes while his wife gardened. That, our (male) editor holds, may be carrying a fellow's good nature a bit too far . . . or is that the stuff which builds happy marriages? Anyway, it works fine for the Searights.

Our Cover: The pensive young lady in the lacy Easter millinery was just three when she posed for photographer Vivienne Lapham, but the story told in the stained-glass window goes back nearly 2,000 years to the Garden of Gethsemane. Installed in First Methodist Church, Ansonia, Conn., it depicts the familiar events described so dramatically in Matthew 26:36-46.

—Your Editors

presents for April, 1960

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740 N. RUSH STREET, CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS Telephone: MIchigan 2-6431

Together continues Christian Advocate, founded in 1826 as "an entertaining, instructive, and profitable family visitor." It is an official organ of The Methodist Church; because of freedom given authors, opinions may not reflect official concurrence.

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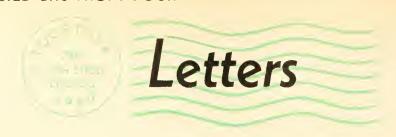
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'Pother About Pigge'

WARREN P. WALDO, Pastor West Burke, Vt.

Why all the pother about Robert Strawbridge stealing "a pigge" [The Three Roots of American Methodism, November, 1959, page 25, and Methodist Americana, February, page 47]? The items use the word "accused." They do not say that he was convicted. A lot of innocent people have been accused of crimes and tried for them.

I suggest that the items are interesting as reflecting the character of the times in which the man lived and preached, rather than the character of the man himself. At any rate, interesting!

He's Remembered at New Haven

FRED FOWLER

New Haven, Conn.

The splendid article on the missionary work of *Dr. George Harley of Liberia* [December, 1959, page 21] is of much interest to members of the First Methodist Church of New Haven who knew him when he was a student at Yale Medical School. He was much interested in the youth of our church—in fact, was president of the old Epworth League.

On one of his visits he mentioned that a qualified person was needed to help in the educational program of the mission station. In our choir was the local executive of the Camp Fire Girls. After the service she consulted with Dr. Harley, the result being that Miss Mildred Black became one of his associates at Ganta.

At the same service was B. B. Cofield, a student at Yale Divinity School. After his graduation he and his wife also went to Ganta as associates of Dr. Harley.

Happiness on the Moon?

DANIEL E. TAYLOR, Gen. Sec. Board of World Peace Chicago, Ill.

Much interest attends Wernher von Braun's Missiles and Civilization [October, 1959, page 14]. The moralizing from a scientist whose entire life previously under the Nazis, as now in our country, has been given to weaponry, is interesting. More regrettable is the fact that both the article and your

journal obscure the fact that the major purpose of such rocketry is to make plausible its destructive uses in war.

Some of us prefer the mature judgment of Dr. Albert Schweitzer, who comments: "I don't think humanity will be happier when it has taken over control of the moon." Next time, why not let an ethicist do the moralizing?

A suggestion we have adopted. There's Hope on the Main Road, by Dr. Schweitzer, appears in this issue.—Eds.

'Unrealistic, Unchristian'

J. LESLIE HARTZ, Pastor Cameron, Mo.

The unrealistic, unchristian Kennedy-Titus advice majors on asking Mr. Khrushchev embarrassing questions and can only generate hate [A Letter to Mr. Eisenhower, February, page 14]. Let our President be humble, speaking truth, admitting we have not solved our problems of the hungry and sick and finding each man the job where he is happiest.

Concerning Socialism, he can admit that there are values we can attain no other way: highways, schools, sewage, old-age security, atomic and space research. But we note that the Russians are learning private initiative works best sometimes. . . .

Unafraid of Russian Atheism

VIRGIL A. KRAFT, Associate Pastor Peoples Church of Chicago Chicago, Ill.

A Letter to Mr. Eisenhower seems designed either to put the "fear of hell" back into our religious motivations or make us even more rigid in our self-righteousness. How smug it makes us feel to point out the shabbiness and shortages in a country devastated by war. And how much it makes us like the Pharisee Jesus told about, who went up to the temple to brag!

A tourist to Russia can get many wrong impressions, especially if he does not remember much history and looks with only Western eyes. Not being a "distinguished" visitor to Russia in 1956 and 1958, I could easily lose myself in many private lives. I am not afraid of Russia. I love her long-suffering people and cannot understand why Christian leaders continue to

throw them stones instead of bread. Love is still more effective than ridicule. I am not afraid of Russia's socialism, with which certainly we can live, nor am I afraid of her atheism.

Instead of being hostile to believers, all the hundreds of young people and adults I met either were simply curious about churches or disinterested. At worst, they felt sorry for those who still participated in what to them (and in many ways they were correct) was a wasteful and debilitating superstition.

Mr. Kraft reported at length on his experiences in Russia in Young Russians Are Asking Questions [March, 1957, page 13].—Eds.

New Doors for Scouts

BILL JOHNSON
San Francisco, Calif.

Thank you for your wonderful For God and Country [February, page 76]. I once earned the God and Country Award and reading your article brought back many memories.

I have often felt that not enough of our Methodist boys in Scouting know of this award or of the feeling one gets when, after months of hard study and service, he receives the beautiful red cross on a white background with a blue ribbon.

I think your article will open new doors for Scouts who are interested in service for their church, their country, and their God.

Food for Fellowship

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{MRS. EDITH EMERSON} \\ \textit{Portland, Oreg.} \end{array}$

We are new readers of TOGETHER, having recently arrived from England, and we find yours an excellent publication! Imagine my surprise, however, when I saw such an unrealistic picture as you used for Christian fellowship in For God and Country. Family worship is an excellent practice and the foundation of family life, but we don't want to give the impression that to be good Christians we have to forgo the pleasures of a piping-hot family meal.

In the picture, mother looks a bit anxious. I suspect she was thinking about a cold cup of coffee and wondering what was happening to the hot dish she lovingly prepared. Christ did not despise a good healthy appetite, so why should we?

'Paintings . . . Nightmares'

MRS. DEAN CRAWFORD Cortland. Ohio

It doesn't seem Together would approve of those hideous pictures of our Bible characters [Out of the Old Testament, February, page 37]. Ruth and Naomi were fine, but the others were



"Because I tossed and turned all night, my doctor started me on Postum"

"You know how it is, sometimes you just don't sleep right. Take me, I was tired at night, but I couldn't seem to settle down. Began to get me down, I'll tell you.

"Finally, I went to the doctor. He said sometimes this can be caused by too much coffee. Some people just can't take all the caffein in coffee, especially at certain times. He suggested I switch to Postum, told me Postum was 100% coffee-free—couldn't keep anyone awake.

"So, I started drinking Postum. I liked it—and I liked the way I slept and felt. Why don't you give Postum a try? You'll like it, too—and so will your family."



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Gold Ribbon Winner at Oregon State Fair suggests you make

Golden Apricot Coffeecake

"It's topped with aprieot jam and slivered almondsand bursting with the wonderful flavor only yeast can give," says Mrs. Don Hood, winner of the new Gold Ribbon for the best yeast baking at Oregon's State Fair. "And so easy to make. Just mix and spoon—it rises in the pan. And use Fleisehmann's Active Dry Yeast. It's so fast rising and dependable . . . most of us prizewinning cooks wouldn't take any other."



GOLDEN APRICOT COFFEECAKE

FILLING

1/2 cup (1 stick) Blue Bonnet Margarine

1/4 cup sugar

3/4 cup slivered blanched almonds

1/2 cup apricot jam

I tablespoon grated lemon rind

Combine ingredients in saucepan, cook gently 5 minutes. Stir often. Let cool.

Dissolve yeast in water. In mixing bowl cream margarine, gradually add sugar, and cream together. Stir in yeast mixture and remaining ingredients. Beat until blended. Reserve 1/2 cup dough. Spread remaining dough in greased 9 x 9-inch pan. Cover with filling. Work reserved 1/2 cup dough with 1/4 cup additional flour until smooth and pliable. Roll into 12-inch square. Cut into 1/2-inch strips. Arrange lattice fashion over filling.

DOUGH

1 package Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast

1/4 cup warm (not hot) water

1/2 cup Blue Bonnet Margarine

1/2 cup sugar

3 eggs

1/4 cup milk

3 cups sifted enriched flour

½ teaspoon salt

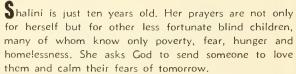
Brush with beaten egg white. Cover. Let rise in warm place until doubled in bulk, about I hour. Bake at 375°F. (mod.) about 30 minutes.



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enough to make one have nightmares. The artist must have been in the throes of one when he painted them.

'Significant Christian Art'

ROBERT WALLACE, Pastor Hattiesburg, Miss.

I was thrilled to see the striking pictures of Old Testament personalities. You have run several sets of extremely significant Christian art.

'Humans . . . Not Ugly'

MRS. O. C. BERANEK Cleveland, Ohio

I was deeply shocked to see human beings pictured in such an ugly manner in our church magazine. Surely human beings of ancient times were not that ugly.

'Why . . . Magi at the Manger?'

ELIZABETH BRIGGS

Clifton Heights, Pa.

Having read the comments in Letters [February, page 5] on the publication of Christmas art, I wonder if I may add my pet peeve? Why do most pictures of the Nativity portray the Magi at the manger?

Does no one read Mathew 2? If the Wise Men found the Christ Child at his birthplace, why did Herod slay all children under two? In spite of the beautifully written story in Matthew, why do we see the Magi at the manger and hear that the shepherds followed the star?

Ornithologists Wrong?

STELLA M. MATTHEWS Ridgely, Md.

The ornithologists quoted by Dr. Weatherhead in The Case Against God [January, page 34] evidently have never had a mulberry tree or a birdbath. We have dozens of robins raising broods in our maple trees every summer, bathing in our birdbath, and eating mulberries and earthworms. Seldom do we see or hear any trouble among them or with the cardinals, catbirds, and other species which haunt our gardens and use these facilities.

Three Sets of Commandments

WILBUR R. MORGAN Mercedes, Tex.

Dr. Nall commented in Your Faith and Your Church [January, page 58] on two sets of commandments. As a matter of fact, there are three. Probably the reason Dr. Nall omitted the set found in the 34th chapter of Exodus is that it has little value for people today, even though it is the only set designated by the Bible itself as containing "the Ten Commandments."

This ancient code fits in an area of

to a people of primitive spiritual development. The time for the nobler moral values, which touch the sacredness of life, purity, honesty, and property, had not yet arrived.

State Line Church

R. J. RINGER Valley Head, Ala.

You mention the State Line Methodist Church, which is partly in Georgia and partly in Alabama [Methodist Americana, November, 1959 page, 61].



A visitor, a camera, and a 2-state church.

About a year ago I made a picture of this church, with my camera facing toward the north.

This church is on a county road a mile east of, and parallel to, U.S. 11.

Five Silent States

MISS VERA NOEL Portsmouth, Ohio

In Letters [January, page 6], Bishop Dana Dawson said he thought a copy of your November anniversary issue should be placed in every home. That made me wonder how many Methodists there are in Montana, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Wyoming, and Idaho. I have been collecting or exchanging church bulletins since June, 1959, but I can't seem to hear from any of these states. I wonder if Methodists in those states read Together.

Replies From All Over

MRS. J. E. ANDERSON Pierre, S. Dak.

Thank you for inserting my name in Name Your Hobby [January, page 61]. I have heard from so many ministers, laymen, and hobbyists that I just have to tell you that I'm enjoying the responses from all over the U.S.A. It is a wonderful way to meet folks and share our hobbies.

No Law, Big Feud

VIRGIL N. HALE, Pastor Bristol, Tenn.

Recently I talked with a descendant of Devil Anse Hatfield, who confirmed the information you carried in The Day the Hatfields Went to Church

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A Superior Moleskin

[January, page 49]. He said that Devil Anse was his grandfather, and he recalls occasions when the old mountaineer would shoot coonskin caps from the heads of the grandchildren for, as he said, "You'll have to get used to it; there'll be a lot of it going on around here."

He also said that one reason there was so much feuding with the McCoys was that they had to protect themselves because of the lack of law enforcement agencies.

Jane Merchant: Shining Example

MRS. INEZ FERGUSON Oakland, Calif.

Thank you for Jane Merchant: Poetess of Faith [January, page 17]. God has blessed Miss Merchant with an educated heart. She has this kinship with Paul: that the Lord may speak to us through her for hers is a shining example of pure faith.

No Flowers in January

HUBERT TANNER Plymouth, Ind.

Be careful-you may mislead some good Methodists. Outdoor Cathedral [January, page 2] is a beautiful picture, but we have traveled in January and February along Route 90 from Mobile to Beaumont, south of New Orleans 60 miles, and south of Route 90 to Grand Isle and there are no flowers blooming. People tell you, "It is not the season."

Answered Prayers

J. L. BUCHANAN Alliance, Ohio

While reading God Does Answer [January, page 13], I recalled that when I was nine I was ill with pneumonia for six weeks.

A friend we called "Grandpap" Davis stopped by to see how I was. The doctor gloomily predicted I would not live until morning. "Let us pray," Grandpap said, and my family did. Next day, the doctor was amazed at my turn for the better.

Almost 50 years later I was in the hospital so ill that my wife was told there was no hope. She went home and prayed most of the night. When she returned I was keen and alert for the first time in many days.

Did God answer those prayers? I think so, for I am certainly enjoying life today at 89!

A Together for India?

SAMUEL MOHAN SINGH Sonepat, Punjab, India

Of all the magazines I have read, TOGETHER is the best. I wish someone in India would start a TOGETHER that would reach every Christian home.

Together NEWSLETTER

LESS_RELIGIOUS_BIAS? A two-year UN study, completed before the latest outbreak of anti-Semitism, concludes that religious discrimination is declining. It credits the trend to a change in attitude of churches, governments, and public.

FORWARD LOOK. Ervin W. Potter, Salem, Oreg., Methodist layman representing the Board of World Peace, has urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to "look forward as a way out of the seeming deadlock of the cold war. " He added, "To the average observer, we seem to be kept busy countering moves of other countries rather than affirmatively moving toward a constructive plan for world improvement and development."

YOU HELPED FEED 7 MILLION! Methodist participation with 34 other U.S. Protestant churches in the food-distribution program of Church World Service helped provide some food every day last year to 7 million persons overseas.

CHURCH-STATE WALL FALLING? Bishop Richard C. Raines of Indianapolis has proposed conferences among Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish leaders to appraise the "disintegrating wall between Church and State. " He told the National Conference on Church and State that support of federal aid for church-related scholarships, hospitals, and schools is wrong in principle.

BAD-WEATHER EVANGELISM. The general secretary of the Board of Evangelism, Dr. Harry Denman, suggests that local-church directors of evangelism schedule visitation campaigns when the weather is bad. "Not only are the people more likely to be home," he advises, "but then they will know you are in earnest."

NAMED STATISTICAL CHIEF. The Rev. Frank E. Shuler, Jr., pastor of Calvary Church, Middletown, Ohio, has been named director of the Statistical Office of The Methodist Church, succeeding the Rev. Albert C. Hoover, who retires May 31.

NEW TRAFCO BRANCH? To exert more "constructive influence on mass entertainment," the Television, Radio, and Film Commission (TRAFCO) has asked the Council of World Service and Finance for \$30,000 annually for a proposed branch office in Los Angeles. (More church news on page 66)

What Your Pastor Won't Tell You **About**



The wind comes in gusts, the rain pelts the windows. But on this blustery Sundoy, you enter your church, take your place in a comfortable pew, and join in the service-feeling wonderfully ot peoce. And, yes-good ond proud, too -becouse you know everything hos been token core of.

Everything? . . . Moterially speaking perhops! But something is missing. Your postor could tell you-but he probably won't. Yet deep in his heart lies his secret wish for inspiring church bells. And becouse he loves his church os you do-he dreoms of heoring these bells, resounding for ond wide over your community-touching oll ond colling oll to proy.

Wouldn't you like to see this spiritual need for your church realized? You con

do so, of course by donating o Schulmerich® Carillon in the nome of o loved one-or in your own nome . . . now in your life-time. Or you might form o donors' group. Speak to members of your congregation—and your neighbors, friends and even business associotes os well. Would you like further help? Write us.

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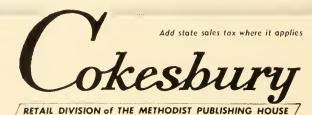
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At the Foot of

Nam San's Cross

By Gerald B. Harvey as told to Agnes Boyakin

I saw other shadowy
figures making the same ascent.
As they climbed, they
worshiped silently.

NEAR THE HISTORIC South Gate of Seoul, Korea, the mountain Nam San rises some 1,500 feet above the teeming city streets at its base. A thousand crude stone steps lead upward through stately, centuries-old Oriental landscaping to a great white cross near the summit.

During Korea's 40 years of Japanese occupation, a Shinto shrine had stood there. Christians, even young children, had been forced at bayonet point to climb the steps and pay homage to the emperor. Those who refused were imprisoned, tortured, or killed. The mountain and its 1,000 steps became a symbol of humiliation.

Then freedom came to Seoul. The great cross was raised where the hated shrine had stood.

My story begins early on Easter morning in 1955, when I was in Seoul to help restore Korean Christian literature. A sunrise service had been planned at the Nam San cross, but when I awoke at 3:30 I heard the steady tattoo of a heavy rain that had been falling since midnight.

"Why should I get up?" I asked myself sleepily. "Certainly no one else will go out on a night like this." I rolled over and tried to go back to sleep—but my conscience was wide awake. I must go, rain or no rain. So I got up, dressed warmly, put on rain clothes, and resolutely headed my Jeep toward the South Gate. The streets were dark and deserted. "Surely," I thought, "I will be the only one!"

Parking at the foot of the mountain, I began the difficult climb up the slippery steps that led to the cross. Then, through the gentle shroud of fog which had settled on the mountain's shoulders, I saw other shadowy figures making the same slow ascent. At first there were only a few; then, looking back as the rain diminished with the dawn's first light, I saw more and more.

My rain-soaked companions were not decked in Easter finery. They wore clothes from Atlanta and Albuquerque, from Newark and New Orleans, from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon—gifts from fellow Christians the world over. Some had waxed-paper umbrellas; others wore Korean rainhats. There were schoolchildren, old women with canes, young men and old, mothers with babies slung on their backs. Yet each, it seemed, carried his own Bible and hymnal. And as they climbed, or paused to rest on the steep slope, they worshiped silently.

A multitude already had assembled near the cross. Here and there, at the outer fringes, family groups were seated on the upturned stones of ancient temples, awaiting the message of a risen Christ.

As the service began, the clouds started to break and the fog thinned. Beneath us stretched the war-scarred city, brighter now that some of the terrible dust had been washed away. The rain was forgotten in the promise of a new day.

Later, during the closing hymn, a magnificent morning sun broke through the overcast. Then, when the benediction had been pronounced, the mighty strains of *The Church's One Foundation* boomed up the mountainside from an Army band on a lower terrace. The worshipers came alive with fellowship; greetings and laughter came from faces that had been thoughtful and sober and tearstained.

It was an experience I never will forget. Easter had dawned in Seoul—and 40,000 Christians had climbed far up a mountain in a driving rain to greet it.

A great humanitarian shares his wisdom in this plea for a union of religion and ethical thought leading toward the triumph of the Spirit of God in man.

There's Hope on the Main Road

By DR. ALBERT SCHWEITZER

THERE IS no questioning the fact that World War II has accelerated the process of the collapse of our civilization. The peril of the future is written for all to see. World Wars I and II are not causes but results of underlying conditions. They continue and steadily worsen.

We are drifting on a rapidly moving stream above a great cataract, not knowing that the current becomes increasingly strong and that soon we shall be unable to

escape the catastrophe that awaits below.

We are at the beginning of the end of the human race. The question before it is whether it will use for beneficial purposes or for purposes of destruction the power which modern science has placed in its hands. So long as its capacity for destruction was limited, it was possible to hope that reason would set a limit to disaster. Such an illusion is impossible today, when its power is illimitable. Sorrowfully, and with a deep sense of tragedy, I see now that "The Decay and Restoration of Civilization," Part 1 of my book, *Philosophy of Civilization* (Macmillan, \$6), was prophetic.

There is this one hope: we must return to the main road, from which we have wandered. We must substitute the power of understanding the truth that is really free, for propaganda; a noble kind of patriotism which aims at ends that are worthy of the whole of mankind, for the patriotism current today; a humanity with a common civilization, for idolized nationalism; a restored faith in the civilized state, for a society which lacks true idealism; a unifying ideal of civilized men, for the condition into which we have plunged; a concern with the processes and ideals of true civilization, for a preoccupation with the transient problems of living; a faith in the possibility of progress, for a mentality stripped of all true spirituality. My conviction has not changed. Our only hope is that the Spirit of God will strive with the spirit of the world and will prevail.

We do not have a complete and satisfying knowledge of the world. We are reduced to the simple conclusion that everywhere in the world there is life like ourselves and that all life is shrouded in mystery. A true acquaintance with the world consists in being filled with a sense of the mystery of existence and life. This mystery becomes only more mysterious with every advance in

scientific research. To be filled with the mystery of life is like that which is called in the language of mysticism the "wise ignorance," an ignorance which is nonetheless knowledge of the essential.

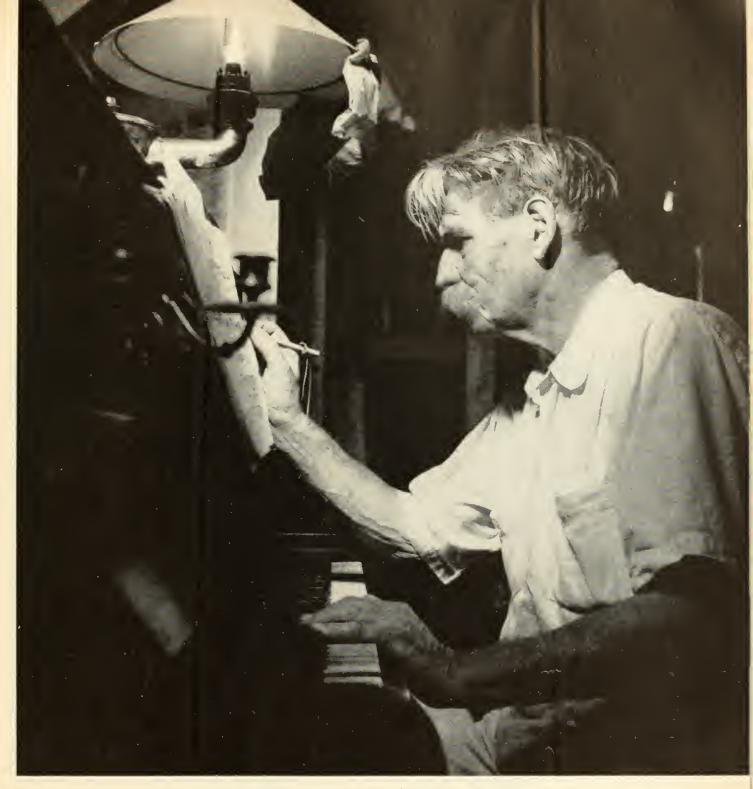
In the world, the will to live is in conflict with itself. In ourselves, by some mystery which we cannot understand, it would be at peace with itself. In the world it is manifest; in ourselves it is revealed. To be other than the world is our spiritual destiny. In conforming to it we live our existence instead of submitting to it. By respect for life we become religious in a way that is elementary, profound, and alive.

We live in a time completely lacking in philosophical culture. The separate sciences have emancipated themselves. Either they do not feel the need of a unified world view or they insist upon shaping their own philosophies. Knowledge is might: this is the expression that dominates our era. People forget, however, to add that knowledge is not culture. . . .

Education consists in this, that the entire domain of human knowledge is comprehended in its basic outlines and that this should form a single world view, bringing the individual into conscious relationship with his surroundings and determining his opinions and his activities.

Deep in the heart of man lies this yearning for a world view. The sciences as such can never free him; only philosophy has this possibility. It summarizes the actual condition of the sciences and brings the resulting picture into harmony with the ethical and religious interests of the individual and society. So I feel that it is wholly false to say that philosophy has outlived its day. Without philosophy, no education is possible and without education there can be no ethics and no religion in a scientific era.

We wander in darkness now, but one with another we all have the conviction that we are advancing to the light; that again a time will come when religion and ethical thinking will unite. This we believe, and hope and work for, maintaining the belief that if we make ethical ideals active in our own lives, then the time will come when peoples will do the same. Let us look out toward the light and comfort ourselves in reflecting on what thinking is preparing for us.



Retaining his lifelong interest in music, the author, at 85, still practices regularly.

DR. SCHWEITZER wears the mantle of greatness with humility. Now in the twilight of a matchless career as medical missionary, theologian, musician, author, and winner of the Nobel peace prize, he works daily ministering to the bodies and spirits of the patients at his jungle hospital in French Equatorial Africa [see My Visit With Albert Schweitzer, July, 1957, page 34]. But his concern for his fellow man reaches out to all corners of the world. In this article he warns humanity of the perils it faces and points a path away from disaster's brink. He writes out of a reverence for life, forged by decades devoted to bringing comfort, and relief from pain and affliction, to body and soul.



A huge crane lifts one of the pieces of Indiana limestone into place on the front wall of the chapel. Total weight of these uncut stones: 40 tons,

Steel Strikes Stone

TO SPEAK OF CHRIST

Heroic sculpture themes a seminary in Washington, D.C.



Stone carvers chip with steel and, ever so slowly, the figure of Christ takes shape.

A carver measures a scale model of the statue from each of three reference points before making his cut.

THIS imposing figure of Christ is carved out of limestone on the front of the new Oxnam Chapel at Wesley Theological Seminary, associated with The American University, on scenic heights overlooking Washington, D.C. [see page 2]. Only a year ago the statue was a 40-ton mass of rock. Since the work began, many spectators have been asking how such religious art comes into being. Here's the way Leo Friedlander, the sculptor, created this 16-foot tribute to the Master.

First, the artist made six small clay models of Christ, each in a different pose. The one chosen shows him in an attitude of compassion.

Next, Friedlander fashioned a quarter-scale model, then one in half scale as he perfected and added detail to the figure before it was committed to permanent form in stone. By the time the limestone had been quarried, cut into three blocks, and hoisted into place in the chapel wall, more than two years had passed.

Then began the carving, a painstaking, six-month task performed by skilled craftsmen. Two stone carvers chipped with steel cutting tools until the massive blocks were transformed into a powerful, lifelike figure of the Savior. In transferring measurements from a half-size plaster cast to the limestone, workmen used calipers so the proportions in the finished work would be accurate. The point at which each cut was to be made was located with mathematical precision by doubling the distance separating the corresponding point on the model from three of the reference points (the wart-like lumps in photos).

The result, pictured on the next page, is a heroic-size sculpture in high relief that not only harmonizes with the seminary's spiritually oriented modern architecture but strikes a note of strength and solace for all who pass to share.





The statue is carved in high relief, leaving at the back a 2½-foot-thick slab which is mortared into the wall.



This cut is made with a pneumatic tool. Wherever a smoother surface is needed, workmen use a rasp.



Christ by Leo Friedlander

The dramatic figure illustrates a passage of Scripture: "He saw a great throng; and he had compassion on them." The statue adorns the chapel of Methodism's new Wesley Seminary, on Massachusetts Avenue in the nation's capital.

THERE IS a fascination about Jesus Christ that we find in no other person who has ever lived. When he walked the earth men were awed by his presence, were drawn to him by an indescribable power. He was so winsome and gracious that little children yearned to climb on his knee, and yet so manly and stern that strong men stepped aside to let him pass, or ran from the Temple when he accused them of making it a den of thieves.

After 19 centuries Jesus is still the disturbing, surprising, fascinating Master of men. Even skeptics cannot get him out of their minds.

It is not recorded that Jesus ever wrote a thing, yet his teachings have exerted a greater influence upon the thought and life of the Western world than the words of all other teachers combined. He has led more righteous crusades and inaugurated more needed reforms than all other strong men combined. Our calendar is dated backward and forward from him. Whether we stand in an art gallery or visit a great library or listen to the masterworks of music, we realize that he is indeed the central character of the centuries, for more artists have proclaimed his glory than that of any other man.

His influence over individuals is amazing. Far more would die for him if need be than for anyone else. Instinctively we consider conduct right or wrong, depending on whether it is Christian conduct. Nowhere is his influence summed up better than in the familiar statement: "All the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of mankind on this earth as powerfully as has that One Solitary Life." [See December, 1957, page 1.]

Today many who once thought they could get along without Christ in our troubled world are turning again to him for inspiration and guidance. It is impossible to make a

The Central Character of the Ages

By MASSEY MOTT HELTZEL

new beginning without Christ. Jean Paul Richter has said: "With his pierced hands he has lifted empires off their hinges, and turned the stream of centuries out of its channel, and still governs the ages."

There was something so magnetic about Christ's person that when he said, "Follow me," people followed. We can think of no wrong that was in him, of no virtue that was not in him. He was humble and loving, sinless and forgiving, and we have to agree with the centurion at the cross, "Certainly this was a righteous man." His moral stature alone would make him the most compelling character of history.

But there is more than perfection to make Christ's person fascinating. He made stupendous claims concerning his person. He claimed to be both human and divine, and through all succeeding ages mankind has not been able to renounce its belief in this claim. He said that he was from above while others were from this world, that he was eternally present with the Father, that he and the Father were one.

No wonder he fascinated men by his very presence. Once when officers were sent to arrest him they paused to listen to the words of beauty and hope which fell from his mouth, and when they returned without him they could only give as their reason, "Never man spake like this man."

Then there is his work. Here was one who always went about doing good, healing the sick and feeding the hungry and urging the sinful to sin no more. He performed mighty works that the glory of God might be made manifest among men. He came on a unique mission: to seek and to save the lost, not to be minis-

tered unto but to minister and to give his life for the many.

Think of his work as a teacher. Simply, attractively, powerfully, he told men and women and children about God and the true way of eternal life. He taught such distinctive virtues as humility, love, and forgiveness, and then enforced them by his own example.

But Christ fascinates most of all by his cross. Nothing else that he ever said or did draws us as does this magnet of Christian fact and faith. Men just cannot forget the picture of that strange man on a cross, and as they look they remember his promise that he would die in that manner for them.

James Stewart tells of the day the novelist Thackeray and three companions were walking out from old Edinburgh. Passing a quarry, they saw a wooden crane, standing out like a giant cross against the sky, and Thackeray pointed and murmured one word, "Calvary." Then all four, suddenly grown silent, moved ahead, pondering deeply. Why should that rather common object have made them think of Calvary? They had experienced again the perennial fascination of the cross.

Finally, there is his presence. The first Christians knew that death had not ended things for him. He had risen and was alive with them! Whether we like it or not, he is always here; we could not get rid of him even if we would. And we have to do something about him personally; we must answer these questions: "What think ye of the Christ?" and "What shall I do then with Jesus?"

Once, before he set out to scale a certain peak, the famous mountain

climber George Leigh-Mallory was asked, "Why must you climb that awful mountain?" And he answered, "Because it's there." There was a fascination about the mountain, an irresistible something he could not ignore; its presence haunted him and he had to do something about it. It is even so with that towering figure of history, the grand Galilean. After 19 centuries he is there. We cannot get him out of our minds and out of our lives. Always he is there and we must do something about him.

"What think ye of the Christ?" We have to think something of him. "What shall I do then with Jesus?" We have to do something with him. For we cannot ignore him.

Since this is true, the sensible way to think of him is the way he has taught us to think, to see him as Son of God and Savior of men. And the sensible thing is to take him into our lives and live with him and for him. For he who is deity in its fullness and humanity in its fullness will give us life in its fullness. He has promised the abundant life to his people. If we believe he is all we have said he is, then let us live as though we believe it. That is how we must think of him; that is what we must do with Jesus.

Whatever men may do with him—scorn him, rebel against him, crucify him afresh—they will not forget him.

READER'S CHOICE

President Eisenhower, impressed by a sermon he heard at Reid Memorial Presbyterian Church, Augusta, Ga., urged its publication in "Reader's Digest." It is reprinted here by permission. The full sermon appears in the Rev. Massey Mott Heltzel's book, "The Invincible Christ" (Abingdon, \$2).

Methodism Speaks

By William C. Martin, as told to Herman B. Teeter bishop of Dallas-Fort Worth Area

THE General Conference of 1812 was held at Old John Street Church in New York City, with 90 delegates attending. Among those present were the senior bishop, Francis Asbury, a patriarch worn by many travels, and the junior bishop, William Mc-Kendree, to whom the older man was beginning to entrust more and more responsibility.

That day, however, the senior bishop seemed somewhat less than pleased with his protégé. McKendree, comparatively young and full of ideas, had prepared a written address for presentation to the Conference. It called attention to the condition of the church and its needs on the expanding frontiers. This procedure was something new—and Asbury hadn't been consulted.

"I have something to say to you before the Conference," the aged bishop said, rising to his feet and addressing McKendree.

There must have been a hush in the old church as the younger man rose. "This is a new thing," Asbury went on. "I never did business this way; and why is this new thing introduced?"

McKendree replied, without hesitation: "You are our father, we are your sons; you never have had need of it. I am only a brother, and have need of it."

Bishop Asbury, saying no more, sat down. There was a smile on his face

Thus William McKendree, the first American-born bishop, delivered the first episcopal address. The church had need of it then, 148 years ago, and it has at least equal need of it today. And the bishops who prepare this unique document have need of it themselves.

The address—call it a pastoral letter if you please—has been delivered every four years before every General Conference since McKendree's time. The next one will be read at Denver

shortly before proceedings of the 1960 General Conference get under way on April 27.

In their new message, the bishops will report on the state of the church as nearly as it can be summarized. The message, as always, will be an effort to set the tone of the Conference and its deliberations; to point out areas needing special attention, and to give some sense of the relative importance of problems facing Methodism, the nation, and the world today.

Writing and delivering this address is always the prime responsibility of one man, and he who undertakes it soon finds himself engulfed in books and notes. He will surround himself with overflowing wastepaper baskets. He will talk, hour after hour, into a recording machine. He will check and recheck a mass of facts. He will write and rewrite thousands of words, usually more than enough to fill a book. Between the time he begins writing and the time the address is read before the Conference, he will have subjected his precious manuscript to the careful scrutiny of fellow bishops, and he will have had many of his pet ideas discarded, and many paragraphs and phrases boiled down, expanded, or thrown completely away.

I have said that preparation and reading of the message is the prime responsibility of one man. Actually, the episcopal address is the combined work and thinking of the entire Council of Bishops, nearly 80 men of diverse backgrounds and talents. This is the message of all the bishops, a symbol of the oneness of The Methodist Church. It is so attuned to the times that revisions or additions are sometimes made only a few hours or minutes before it is read.

Frankly, it is an awesome thing to confront a microphone in a crowded auditorium and to feel the

obligation to give voice to the hopes and dreams and aspirations of millions of Methodists all over the world in speaking a wise and courageous word on many of the crucial issues of the day. That will be my privilege and responsibility at Denver. I am sure I share the feeling of those before me that this is my prime responsibility since becoming a member of the episcopacy.

It is not possible, of course, to reveal at this time the content of the 1960 address, but Together readers may wish to step behind the scenes to see how such a document is prepared, and to go back through history to sample the content and significance of important addresses of past years.

It is possible to read much of our nation's history in the remarkable documents of other years. Invariably, they have been courageous and farsighted, reflecting always Methodism's concern for education, social progress, hospitals, temperance, war, and above all, the salvation of man and the advance of Christianity throughout the world.

Back in 1840, for example, the bishops declared, "A well-digested system of collegiate education, under the direction and control of the General Conference, is, in our opinion, loudly called for. . ." At the same time our missionary eyes were turned toward the Dark Continent: "To Africa we look with the deepest solicitude. Our sympathies, prayers and efforts, mingle on her coasts. . . Although a number of faithful and devoted missionaries have fallen in that field of labour, we should by no means be discouraged in the prosecution of so great a work."

In 1860, the episcopal message warned that Methodism should not permit its system of itineracy for ministers to break down. Danger was seen in a practice then going on in some quarters: "In stationing the

Again

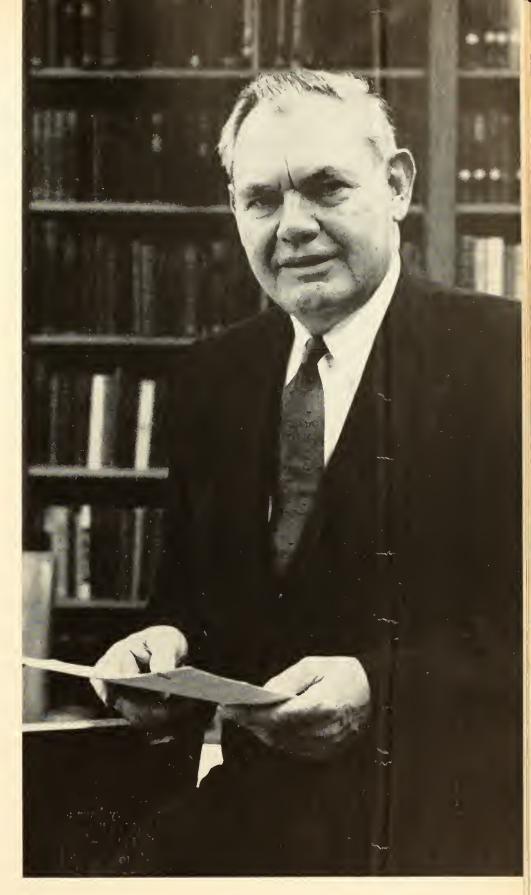
preachers we have been embarrassed in a few Conferences where there are large cities, by a practice, which has obtained to a limited extent, of Churches and preachers negotiating their appointments . . . and doing this without any consultation with the appointing authorities. . ."

When the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which did not hold a Conference in 1862 because of the Civil War, reconvened its Conference in 1866, the bishops expressed concern for the welfare of the newly freed slaves.

"The interest of the colored population should engage your serious attention," they declared. "Heretofore the colored people within our bounds have deserved and received a large share of our labors. We have expended our means and strength liberally and patiently for many years for their salvation and improvement, and if in anywise our conduct has not been appreciated by some on carth, nevertheless, our witness is with God, and our record on high. It is grateful to our own feelings to know that if the colored people do not remain under our pastoral care, their departure reflects no discredit upon our labors in their behalf, and is necessitated by no indifference on our part to their welfare."

The Conference also noted that, because of the Civil War, "our missionary work, once the glory of our Church, has been well-nigh ruined. The China mission still lives, and needs your fostering care."

The bishops pointed out further, "Our educational interests have been greatly damaged by the war, and nearly all our male institutions have been closed. Providentially many of our female institutions have been kept in operation, and are still dispensing the blessings of sanctified education to the daughters of our land. Everything in our power should be done to revive, as speedily



"Frankly, it is an awesome thing . . . to feel the obligation to give voice to the hopes and dreams and aspirations of millions of Methodists all over the world . . . I share the feeling of those before me that this is my prime responsibility since becoming a member of the episcopacy."

as possible, the male institutions under the patronage of our Church."

At Saratoga Springs, N.Y., in 1916: "The strife and upheaval of nations has distracted the minds of all men everywhere. Never have so many millions of people been 'scattered and peeled' by the shameless perfidies and terrifying cruelties of an utterly lawless war." Just the same, the call rang out for reunification of Methodists, North and South (an aim that had more than 20 years to wait); there was concern for the welfare of the Negro, and a broadside was fired in the battle against alcohol. If man is left to himself, the Conference was told, he "soon forgets he has a spirit, a soul within him, or acts as if he has none, which is worse, and sets himself off to his physical nature alone to eat, drink and be merry."

The Conference of 1932, meeting while the nation reeled in dark depression, did not confine itself to pious platitudes. It found special cause for concern in the plight of the farmer: "Our agricultural people have been not only an economic but a moral and religious mainstay of society. From our farms have come many of our sturdiest leaders. . . There is, therefore, a religious as well as a commercial reason for maintaining the agricultural life of our various states . . . on a basis that will provide such prices for the products of the land as may insure proper living conditions and comforts for our farmers and their families.'

The message warned against the repeal of Prohibition, and deplored the paradox of "granaries bursting and thousands starving; cotton piled high in warehouses, millions insufficiently clad and prices so low as to be the despair of the planter; banks bulging with money and widespread poverty . . . mountains of coal, and people freezing."

DURING World War II, the bishops noted that "hate, like a vast black cloud, has spread over the whole earth," then went on to make clear the church's stand on the important issue of industry vs. labor in these words:

"It is the business of the Church to define and defend the principles of Christ and to point the way to a social order which is in accordance with these principles. It cannot stand aside and say that economics is not its concern. Its voice must be lifted on behalf of righteousness and good will. It seeks to build a Christian democracy in which there is the widest equality of opportunity for every man to give his best to society and to receive the best society can give to him.... A generation ago a General Conference declared, 'The Methodist Church stands for the right of the employer and the employee alike to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing."

My own role as writer of the 1960 address has compelled me to do a more thorough job of research, particularly among previous addresses, than I have ever done before. In so doing, I have discovered countless examples of the vision and courage that marked the earlier leaders of our church. There is much that is challenging and prophetic, as well as spiritual. Here and there, of course, one finds voices crying out, unheeded. But more often than not there is evidence that the church has received the episcopal address as a lamp to light the way. Great movements have been started; hospitals and schools have been built; membership has grown here and abroad; the missionary program has been steadily expanded, and many social reforms have had the impetus of the church's backing.

The man who prepares the episcopal address is chosen by secret ballot. He will begin, at once, to collect data for the address and to consider the areas of interest which it should include. He will write each member of the Council, asking for suggestions as to length and content. He may interview a great many persons in public life, including both laymen and ministers. It is necessary that all parts of the country have a voice.

My actual writing began last summer. It required almost two months of steady work to prepare the first draft, which was read to the Council in November. Many portions were soundly criticized, not always with an eye to the writer's self-esteem. Alterations were made, material added, and another draft prepared. When the Council meets for a final reading in Denver, 10 days before the Conference opens April 27, the

document may have gone through four or five drafts.

In general, I think it can be said that the 1960 address will note that since World War II the church has hung somewhat uncertainly between an old world that is dying and a new world struggling to be born.

HE MESSAGE will be approximately the length of its immediate predecessors, but only such sections will be read to the Conference as can be brought within the limits of reasonable endurance. It will call for a great deal of self-examination, a little more searching into the church's role in this new world. After all, The Methodist Church in America is 175 years old, and the world we face is quite different from the one that confronted the Christmas Conference in Baltimore in 1784. It is quite different from the one McKendree and Asbury knew in 1812. So we must arrive at a fuller understanding of our role in this new world. We must understand our mission and our relation to the world-wide religious movement.

How can we put to work in the modern world the emphases that have most forcefully characterized Methodism during these 175 years? What of the Central Jurisdiction, the new church-paper program launched by the last Conference, the mission endeavors in those many countries now in ferment or revolt? These and many other questions and problems must be faced in the episcopal address.

We will, of course, cite statistics as to growth. What must Methodism do in the decaying urban centers? In suburbia? For the first time in its history, unfortunately, The Methodist Church finds itself growing at a slower rate than U.S. population.

When the last line is read, the 1960 episcopal address will be a matter of history. It will be available for whatever value it may have in the deliberations of the Conference. One bishop will have been the instrument used in the writing of it; all will have signed it. It will represent our thinking, our hopes, our prayers. And once again the voice of Methodism, in so far as the bishops can give expression to it, will have been heard throughout the world.



smiled.

My reaction was one of supreme joy. I don't believe any father can love his daughter more than I love our 10-year-old Elizabeth Ann. But where is there a father who does not want a son, too?

"Do you mean to say that we have a boy?" I asked in delighted disbelief, still unaware of his grave face. The doctor's reply was brief and to the point. "Yes, but I think I ought to tell you that I suspect characteristics of Mongolism." Utter despair flooded over me.

"Do you know what Mongolism is, Jesse?"

"Yes," I answered. "I've come across it in my pastorates. In fact, I went through this experience with a couple and baptized their baby."

I asked.

"Yes, I am."

I was pretty sure, too. Though our son was a fairly healthy baby, a few little signs were quite apparent. The doctor had told my wife before he had spoken to me, but Donna had held some hope that he might be wrong until I held her in my arms and told her it was true. Since then we have not allowed ourselves to entertain any false hopes.

We named the new arrival John Howard, just as we had planned, but in those early hours our minds were too shocked for us to have any clear idea of where to turn.

While Donna was still hospitalized, I studied our son's condition in libraries. Mongolism, I learned, is a handicap which retards both physical and mental development. Dr. Clemens E. Benda of Harvard Medical School indicates that this condition occurs two or three times in every 1,000 newborn babies. He states: "It is found in all social strata, is spread over the population, and has no correlation with the intellectual status of other members of the family. The typical growth disorder cannot be explained through the hereditary background." Mongoloid derives from the slanted eyes such children usually have.

John Howard may have a life

Utter despair

flooded over me.

My son was a

Mongoloid.

expectancy of 50 years, but cannot expect to reach a mental age of more than four to six. He will never be able to earn a living. He may be able to walk, dress himself, and cross streets. He may even learn to read a little, but few Mongoloids are educable. I learned that they are generally happy among people who treat them kindly, and most psychologists believe they should be institutionalized for their own good as well as that of their families.

Further, I found that parents who had placed such children in proper institutions during the first few days or weeks, and paid regular visits, had made the best home adjustments. Many who had kept such a baby at home with older children found it extremely difficult to give it up later for institutional care.

Donna and I tried to think through our situation. We considered our daughter, who was bright and promising; the congregation we were dedicated to serve, and the effect which keeping our son at home would have on our ability to contribute to these others who, in turn, would contribute to society.

In the end, our minds told us what our hearts could not, that everyone involved would be better off if we placed John Howard outside our home but provided for him as a member of the family by special care. After investigation, thought, and prayer, Donna and I were convinced that this had to be our decision.

The Rev. Robert Dahl, chaplain at Chicago's Wesley Memorial Hospital, was a great help. We looked to him for pastoral guidance as we struggled with our problems and, after our decision was made, he gave us the names of agencies caring for handicapped children. Then began a painful investigation.

DISCOVERING THAT overcrowded and understaffed state hospitals have long waiting lists, we applied for an admission some three years away. We also contacted privately administered homes which had state approval but not state support. The cost of the most reasonable was well over \$100 a month and some were two or three times that figure. For us, this was prohibitive.

I called the Methodist Board of

Hospitals and Homes. Dr. Olin Oeschger, general secretary, told me: "I'm very sorry to say that The Methodist Church does not yet have one agency in the mentally handi-

capped category."

No Methodist home takes mentally handicapped children as a rule, but one institution's staff placed John Howard briefly in a foster home, where care cost us \$60 a month. Currently, our son is in a Catholic institution where care costs \$80 a month. This is a temporary arrangement which may not last until he can be admitted to a state hospital, since he must be removed when he is three years old. It tears our hearts to think of John Howard in a state institution. You can try to be logical about weighing responsibilities and potential benefits to society, but this is our son we are considering, a living human being with a soul and the need to be loved.

Dr. Oeschger has told us that 30 out of every 1,000 U.S. births are of mentally handicapped children. With 4 million births a year, this means that approximately 120,000 children are handicapped and, according to an outstanding specialist, 40,000 of these need extra-special care.

Methodists are not alone in their lack of church-supported care for these children. Other Protestant denominations are almost as deficient. But many Methodists are beginning to feel that, out of pure Christian compassion, it is time The Methodist Church began to do something. I believe that this is a responsibility the state can never undertake in the spirit of love and Christian charity it demands. Only a church can.

No matter how well cared for their son or daughter is, however, the parents of a Mongoloid child have a searing spiritual adjustment to make. Their whole being is directed to one cry: "Why?" And for some the question takes the form: "Why did God do this to me?"

For centuries, ever since before the days of Job, some men have attemped to answer the question of tragedy by saying that God is punishing someone for sin. Jesus denied this when his disciples asked of him, "Who sinned, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" Jesus answered, "It was not that this man sinned, or his parents, but that the

works of God might be made manifest in him." Jesus was not denying sin in this man's family, but he was denying it as the cause of the man's blindness.

JESUS ALSO taught that both good and evil people receive rain and sunshine; God does not deny one and give to the other. Conversely, both good and evil people share calamities. A godly person is not immune

to tragedy.

Others advance as a reason for suffering the idea that God has sent these experiences into our lives for the purpose of blessing. I cannot believe that God deliberately sends these things upon us, simply because I do not believe that God traffics in deficient minds or bodies as tools to carry out any primary

purpose.

Our next question is "Why does God allow these things to happen?" This is a more legitimate question than, "Why did God do it?" To be sure, God has established the environment in which we "live and move and have our being," but many things which take place are by-products of God-given freedom. The central purposes of freedom are growth, achievement, and development of abilities. Freedom carries with it by-products of imperfections. And while some tragedy is one of the by-products of freedom, and not meted out deliberately or personally, God has a will for us in tragedy.

"What is God's will for us in tragedy?" is an entirely different question. This question can bring out the best in us, for God wills that we be drawn closer to him and to eternal truth. He wills that we become more understanding of others and more sympathetic with human pain. He wills that we come to know his strength and power in our lives. This is what Jesus meant when he was discussing the blind man. He indicated that God's purpose in the situation was that the "works of God might be made manifest." And we may be sure that God is with us through all the experiences of life.

In this knowledge, Donna and I have found comfort and strength to meet the tragedy which could otherwise have twisted our lives.

Hostile Indians were a constant hazard for riders—as caught here by the Western artist, Herman W. Hansen.

A. Majors: Lay preacher best remembered for his experiment that failed.



April, 1960, Marks the
100th Anniversary of PONY EXPRESS from . . .

St. Joe to Sacramento

"E IGHTY light, strong riders, using 200 light, tough ponies to start; more later as needed . . . Bucking deep snow and cold; sand and burning heat; rivers, at times out of their banks, and at others dry. It can be done."

The speaker was Alexander Majors, a Methodist lay preacher and Western wagon-freight boss. He was describing the Pony Express—that daring and romantic enterprise which he was then planning and as cofounder, eventually launched, 100 years ago on April 3, 1860.

"There will be savages, red and white," he continued. "Still it can be done if we are prepared to pay

the price."

As events proved, the price was high—too high—in money, horses, and men. The Pony Express ended in financial failure after only 18 months of existence, but not before its hard-riding couriers had earned imperishable places in history. The Pony Express, a communication line in a critical period, helped open the

West. To commemorate this, a centennial anniversary postage stamp goes on sale at Sacramento, Calif., July 19 and a first-day cover at St. Joseph, Mo.

Few riders weighed more than 130 pounds. They were young, some 14 or 15, few older than 30. Each operated under Majors' strict code: "I agree not to use profane language, not to get drunk, not to gamble, not to treat animals cruelly, and not to do anything else that is incompatible with the conduct of a gentleman." And each carried a small, calfbound Bible presented to him by Majors.

The Pony Express maintained some 190 way stations along the nearly 2,000 miles between St. Joseph and Sacramento. Changing mounts every 10 to 12 miles, riders covered about 100 miles before being relieved. Messages were written on half-ounce tissue. The fee, \$5 for each dispatch; elapsed time, 10 days to line's end.

Even if the transcontinental tele-

graph line had not been completed in 1861, the venture probably would have failed. Majors and his partners, William H. Russell and William B. Waddell, who since 1855 had operated a successful wagon-freight line, knew all too well the problems they faced. But they chose to accept the challenge. One old-time Pony Express rider said in describing the trio:

"They were different in many respects from all other freighters on the plains, who, as a class, were boisterous, blasphemous, and good patrons of the bottle, while Russell, Majors and Waddell were Godfearing, religious, and temperate themselves, and were careful to engage none in their employ who did not come up in their standard of morality."

Religious to the end, Alexander Majors preached often to the men of mountains and plains. He died at 85 in 1900, a man ironically best remembered today for a glamorous experiment which failed.

Dr. Hagler, senior pastor at First Church, West Palm Beach, Fla., is chairman of his Annual Conference's Committee on Family Life and a delegate to the General Conference.



Chairman of the Oklahoma Conference delegation to the 1960 General Conference, Dr. Crutchfield is pastor of McFarlin Memorial Church near the state university campus in Norman.



Should Methodism

Liberalia

HAT DOES a Methodist minister do when a divorced person comes to him, seeking to be married? The General Conference—meeting at Denver, Colo., April 27-May 11—may come up with a new answer to that question. At present, Methodist ministers must abide by paragraph 356 in the Discipline, which allows remarriage only for "innocent persons" in cases of "adultery or other vicious conditions." To clarify this issue, TOGETHER has asked three prominent Methodist ministers to express their views:

Yes. Decide Each Case on Its Own Merits

Urges: Albert Dale Hagler

THE CHURCH'S primary concern is not to keep people from obtaining divorces, but to help them build marriages so satisfying that divorce is unthinkable.

Where the church has failed in this task is where it and its people have failed to keep the "perfect way" revealed by Christ. This failure is the sin that leads to broken homes. Certainly the ideal Jesus held for marriage and family life included no place for divorce, for he was not concerned with what is lawful or legally proper, but with what is God's purpose. He did not view marriage as a contract where the failure of the "guilty" released the "innocent." He provided us with no set of rules to cover exceptions, for his concern was to provide us with one rule—to do the will of God. It is the nature of this will to be concerned more with the need for repentance and forgiveness than for legalities.

Jesus is quoted as setting forth an exception concerning remarriage in Matthew 5:32. This statement, which excuses divorce only on the grounds of unchastity, is but a concession to human sin and failure, as is Paul's "privilege" in 1 Corinthians 7:15, which allows divorce from a pagan spouse.

Having acknowledged the fact of human weakness,

First Church at Colorado Springs, Colo., is the largest in the Western Jurisdiction. Its busy pastor is Dr. Lehmberg (left), whose elder son, David, has followed him into the Methodist ministry.



Its Rules on Marrying **Divorced Persons?**

what can the church's next word be as it endeavors to express the will of God? How can the redemptive love of God operate in the area of human failure and sin represented by divorce? This, it seems to me, is the central question the church must ask itself.

Of course, divorce among pagans where partners were used and discarded was an abhorrent practice to Jesus. Such careless treatment of marriage vows continues to disturb us, for the church is sensitive to the sacredness of human personality and knows of the emotional devastation produced by divorce.

But when a marriage has failed, is there never to be a second chance? Some churches oppose divorce completely, but provide for exceptions by annulments. There is no divorce, just a declaration that there never was a true marriage! On the other hand, churches that attempt to be more lenient run the risk of permitting divorce by mutual consent.

How can The Methodist Church avoid these extremes and still handle the divorce question in the spirit of God's redemptive love?

It can do so by concentrating more on present attitudes and less on past conduct. The minister asked to perform a marriage of a divorced person should ask probing questions to determine present attitudes toward past mistakes.

John and Margaret were a couple that required such close questioning. Both were in their early 20s. They came to the minister's study and asked if he would perform a marriage ceremony for them.

"I would be happy to talk to you about this," the minister said, smiling.

"Well, you see," John began, "I've been divorced and, well, I don't know how you feel about divorce."

Before the minister could reply, John rushed on, "It wasn't really my fault. We were young and we thought love was enough. Then when she got tired of me, she started running around. So I got a divorce."

Several questions sprang immediately to the minister's mind as John talked.

Did the old standby, "we thought love was enough," tell the whole story?

What about the first wife? Could she provide information to refute John's story?

Was John jumping into a "backlash" marriage too quickly following the remarriage of his former mate?

No set laws can provide easy answers to these questions. The minister must make a careful and sensitive examination of the case, but when he begins to do this, other problems arise. Twenty years ago, John and Margaret probably would have grown up in this minister's church. Today our population is mobile, and ministers are called upon to deal with cases where they have known the persons only briefly, or not at all.

It will not be easy, but when has the redemptive ap-

proach ever been easy or quick?

The Methodist Church needs to rethink its stand on divorce and remarriage. It needs to examine the theology that underlies this stand. Our *Discipline* needs to accent redemption and do so without double talk!

Paragraph 356 presently opens with an absolute mandatory position of not recognizing divorce if the divorced mate is "living and unmarried." Then it shifts and scts the rule aside for reasons vaguely described with indefinite and elastic adjectives:

The "innocent person" may be remarried where the "true cause" established by "competent testimony" was adultery, mental cruelty, physical cruelty, or peril. Divorced couples seeking reunion in marriage also are

Under this regulation, a pastor is required to render a judgmental decision on innocence or guilt which only God is equipped to make. Current knowledge of interpersonal relations makes this unrealistic. A husband may be unfaithful, but his wife may have driven him to such action. The husband's action is more apparent, but both are guilty.

In the interests of integrity, the paragraph should be revised. Let us admit that The Methodist Church does recognize divorce, but let us also proclaim that we are concerned with the individuals involved. No set of rule can adequately cover the complexities of individual needs

and situations.

Each case should be decided on its own merits. The minister should be free to perform, for all who come to him, a redemptive ministry through which broken lives are healed. Such a ministry may be rejected, but the pastor should be free to provide it without threats of maladministration hanging over him.

At the same time, the church deserves protection against abuse. It would be helpful to many ministers for the church to recommend a minimum waiting period before remarriage to reduce hasty remarriages and give pastors opportunity to observe amended lives.

The church needs to be concerned about our nation's high divorce rate. The ultimate answer is not in an unjust legalism, but in a redemptive concern for people.

No. Let's Not Weaken the Church's Stand

Warns: Finis A. Crutchfield

ONE OF the most important things to be said about Christian marriage is that it is permanent. References to marriage by Jesus in Mark 10:2-12 and Matthew 19:3-9 indicate this. Throughout Paul's letters, the note of permanence is struck. Marriage is to be enduring.

In our modern society, where one marriage in three is dissolved, many couples enter wedlock as though they were making pleasant promises to each other. To the Christian, marriage vows are not promises easily broken, but pledges to an eternal covenant. This is a contract in which God himself is the third party.

Certainly, modern marriages face tremendous pressures that seriously threaten this concept of permanence. Take the case of Bill Smith, graduate student. Bill and his wife have been married three years and have endured the usual stresses and strains of married life. They have lived since childhood in a small town in the Middle West where both have many friends. At the university Bill carries an exceptionally heavy study load. He also holds down a small job to supplement the income provided by his wife, who works full time.

Presently, they become parents even as demands for greater academic competence are placed upon Bill. The requirements of long hours of study, the loneliness of his wife, the crisis in family budgeting, and the absence of the controls usually provided by relatives and friends produce an enormous strain on the marriage. It deteriorates through a series of events that leads to divorce.

Such cases are seen frequently in a university community, yet Bill's counterpart in the business and professional worlds is seen even more often. Many marriages are endangered by the economic and social pressures that continually detach young couples from their traditional moorings and by modern society's mobility.

In such unstable conditions, what is the official position of the church as it speaks out concerning marriage and divorce? While the church cannot solve every problem with legalism and authoritarian pronouncements, it still owes definite guidance to its people.

On this matter of the remarriage of divorced persons, it is well to recall that the church must witness to the eternal in the midst of the temporal. The church must therefore be cautious about adapting itself to the current mood of liberalization.

When the church writes legislation, it must not emphasize the exceptions—the small group for whom divorce is morally permissible and otherwise desirable—but must

uphold its responsible place in a society already weakened by sagging moral standards. When The Methodist Church speaks officially—as it does through its General Conference—it speaks directly to 10 million persons and makes a witness before millions of others.

The Conference may be tempted to weaken its stand on the subject of the remarriage of divorced persons. This would be a mistake. If Bill Smith sees his church relaxing its views toward divorce, he may find it easier to dissolve his marriage. Marriages grow in beauty because they survive storms. The church's conviction that marriage is permanent gives support to couples who travel through these storms, and then rejoices with them when their marriage proceeds with greater meaning. Dare we remove this support?

Paragraph 356 in our *Discipline* provides all that is necessary for a minister who is confronted by couples seeking marriage where a divorce is in the background. Often this paragraph imposes an awesome responsibility on the minister. He must offer acceptance and understanding, and he must avoid playing the role of God.

However, he must rule on the "other vicious conditions which through mental or physical cruelty or physical peril invalidated the marriage vow." He will be confronted by situations where divorce was the only alternative. In a smaller number of cases, there may be those who should be permitted to remarry. It would seem that a long period of waiting between marriages might be helpful to both the couple and the minister in these cases. Perhaps this needs to be in our legislation.

Whatever action is taken by the Conference, the present commendable program of family-life education should be intensified. A program of premarital counseling should be mandatory. Widespread use of the counseling manuals in our church should be encouraged.

Our Christian testimony to contemporary American living must be in terms of moral perception and a sensitivity to the importance of family unity.

Yes. But With Some Important Exceptions

Says: Ben F. Lehmberg

RECENTLY a neighboring minister asked me to perform a marriage for a couple in his church. Both had been divorced. His denomination forbids him to perform such a marriage until permission is obtained from a higher authority within the church.

"It may be a year before permission is granted," he told me. "This is a fine couple. They were unfortunate in their former marriages. They should get married to each other—now."

"Will they be considered satisfactory members of your church when your church laws forbids you to perform the marriage?" I asked.

"I'd hate to lose them," he said. "The man is one of my leading members. If I had my way about it, our church laws would be changed to permit ministers to marry divorced persons." After a conference with the couple I performed the wedding, as he requested.

A popular song a few years ago suggested that "love

and marriage go together like a horse and carriage." But you wonder when you see the number of marriages breaking up. According to the statistics of the U.S. Public Health Service, divorce is breaking up five times as many marriages as it did 50 years ago.

Many divorced persons are in our churches. Some are active, some are not. Should the church stop serving any of them just because a marriage has failed?

After awhile the divorced person plans another marriage. This is true more often than not. He looks to his minister for guidance and asks him to perform the marriage. Should the minister deny this request?

Certainly we ministers must uphold the high standards of marriage that Jesus gave us. He considered it one of the most sacred relationships of life. "For this reason a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and the two shall become one. . . . What therefore God has joined together, let no man put asunder" (Matthew 19:5-6).

But marriages do break up. I doubt if there is ever a divorce where only one mate is responsible. There is always some guilt on both sides of a marital conflict.

There are sincere Christians who insist on a strict allegiance to the words of Jesus concerning divorce, as outlined in Matthew 19:9, where Jesus said, "I say to you: whoever divorces his wife, except for unchastity, and marries another, commits adultery."

As is often true, these words are taken out of context and the point Jesus made is missed. Read the entire paragraph, Matthew 19:3-9, and you will find that Jesus was presenting a principle to guide in marriage as opposed to a dictatorial Mosaic law.

As an illustration, I do not believe any wife is morally bound to an alcoholic who is brutal, nor should she be denied the right for marriage and happiness later.

It is therefore my practice to perform such marriages when requested. I say it is my practice; I should add—except for certain conditions.

After a beautiful formal wedding in our chapel, a

couple was waiting at my office door. They said they wanted to see me. I invited them in. They told me they wanted to be married immediately.

"Flow long have you known each other?" I asked.

"Oh, a couple of years," was the answer. "Has either of you been married before?"

"Both of us have," he answered.

"When was your divorce final?" I asked him.

"About two months ago."

"And yours?" I asked the young lady.

"Just today," was her reply.

Then he spoke up. "We fell in love with each other about two years ago. We didn't do anything wrong, but we loved each other. Our divorces are final now and we want to make everything right."

My answer was, "I'm afraid I cannot perform your marriage. By doing so I would be sanctioning the adultery of which you have been guilty. You say you did no wrong. I say you did wrong in breaking your marriage vows when you promised 'forsaking all other.'"

I will not perform a marriage where I know the partners-to-be were interested in each other before both divorces were final.

Another condition I set is this: Where one or both are promiscuous in marriage, I refuse to perform the ceremony. There are those who shed husbands and wives like a woman sheds an old coat and they take on new ones just as freely.

When a minister performs the marriage of persons who have been divorced, the church will still have a hold on the couple. Records show that marriages by a justice of the peace are far less successful than those performed by a minister. Very few, if any, civil authorities do marriage counseling before performing a marriage. Marriages outside the church are less successful than those performed within the church.

When a minister, after earnest counseling, performs a marriage for divorced persons, the church is saying that it will offer its help to make that marriage succeed.

The First Official Stand: 1884

IT WAS a pioneering district superintendent who, over the protests of an 89-member committee, put legal teeth in Methodism's first divorce legislation three quarters of a century ago. That was back in 1884, the 100th anniversary of American Methodism, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Philadelphia was studying the report of a committee which had labored for a month to present its recommendation for divorce laws.

R. E. Pattison, a Philadelphia layman, read the report. It proposed that the church recognize no divorce except upon a "ground justified by the Scriptures."

Immediately the district superintendent, the Rev. Lorenzo Dow Watson, of New York State's Genesee Conference, rose to offer an amendment that spelled out the only acceptable "scriptural grounds"—adultery. Then he added this restriction: Methodist ministers could perform no marriages for divorced persons, unless they were innocent parties in adultery cases.

Chairman Pattison protested, but the Conference voted for the Watson amendment—and The Methodist Church had taken its first official stand on divorce and remarriage. To this day, strict limitations are imposed on a minister's right to marry



divorced men and women; failure to comply may mean forfeiting of ministerial orders.

Under study now, however, is a proposal, made in 1956, to leave the decision on such remarriage largely up to individual ministers. The Committee on Family Life will present its recommendations on this proposal at Denver.



MELODEER. "Music is a matter of the heart," says blind Harold Blue—who gives 90 minutes a day to prepare for weekly services.

MEMORY MAN. When Harold Blue takes his place at the organ of Centenary Methodist Church in Lebanon, Ind., he needs no music on the rack. He doesn't even need a copy of the day's printed order of worship. As a matter of fact, neither music nor bulletin would be of much value to the 46-year-old musician. He has been blind since a childhood attack of measles.

Blue's remarkable ability to lead the Centenary congregation in musical worship without missing a cue is a matter of pride to his pastor, the Rev. James Morin. "When we prepare for a service, I read Harold the last few lines of each reading and the sermon," the preacher explains. "He's always ready with the music." As his "bread and butter job," Blue plays dinner music at a restaurant in Indianapolis six evenings a week.

On Sundays in her accustomed pew, Harold's wife, Margie, listens with obvious satisfaction. She plays, too—piano, organ, and accordion—and occasionally helps out as accompanist for meetings at the church. Like her husband, Mrs. Blue relies on memory for the notes. Why? She, too, is blind.

Unusual Methodists



ONE MORE HONOR. When he won a national contest with this cattle chute, Gregg Hollinger added another feather to his many-plumed cap.

WINNING WELDER. It wasn't just for the sake of entering a contest that Gregg Hollinger built a new cattle-branding and dehorning chute in vocational-agriculture class. He and his father had plenty of need for the apparatus to work with the 100 steers on their 80-acre irrigated farm near Paul, Idaho. As things turned out, however, Gregg's project netted \$600 for him, plus another \$600 for his school. The chute won first place in a national arc-welding contest.

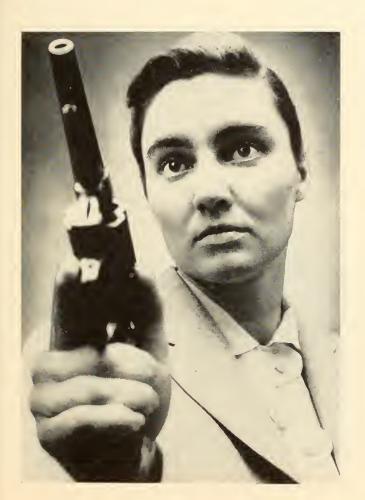
Winning awards and recognition for his achievements is nothing new for this active young Methodist. Besides his work in Future Farmers of America local and district organizations, Gregg is a leader in Boy Scouting, Order of DeMolay, and high-school music and class activities. Yet he finds time for half a dozen hobbies—skiing being his favorite. Last year he was MYF president at First Church in nearby Rupert and among the 6,000 delegates at the National Convocation of Methodist Youth at Purdue University; this year, one of his major responsibilities is the presidency of the Eastern Idaho District MYF.

Gregg, who will be 18 in May, is a senior at Minico (Minidoka County) High School. Next fall he expects to enroll at the University of Idaho in Moscow for a specialized course in agriculture. And that \$600? It's invested, along with the profits of his sugar-beet and fat-steer enterprises, to be applied at the right time on that college education.

ROVING RESCUERS. "Bless you and your magnificent string of talented noses!" That's how one mother thanked Russell K. Cone after her lost child was found safe in a California wood. Widely known in the Golden State as "Mr. Bloodhound," Cone owns five of the big dogs with the long ears, sad eyes, and hypersensitive olfactories. Collectively, they have helped in some 145 searches for lost persons—almost all successful.

Cone and his first dog, Dan'l Boone, got their initiation in search work when an elderly woman was lost in 1950. For the next six years they spent hundreds of volunteer hours on similar hunts. Then, as part of its public-service program, a pet-food company adopted Cone and his dogs in 1956. The firm provides him with a radio-equipped station wagon, pays him a salary as rescue-unit director, maintains and feeds the dogs. They are on call 24 hours a day anywhere in the state.

Russ, his wife, Thanis, and their two sons live near Los Gatos, where they are members of First Church. Cone considers religious faith vital to his work: his prayer and words of comfort have helped many anxious families waiting for lost loved ones to be found.





"MR. BLOODHOUND." The work of Russ Cone and his dogs has received official commendation from California's General Assembly.

IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS. Twenty-six years ago this month, newspapers headlined the story of a gun battle between federal agents and the gang of notorious John Dillinger. In the foray at Spider Lake, Wis., one FBI agent died, shot by Dillinger henchman Baby Face Nelson. Among William Carter Baum's survivors at home was an 11-month-old daughter, Edith Carter Baum.

As a youngster, she determined to follow in the trail her dad had blazed. At first it was a matter of vengeance. "I wanted to kill all murderers," she now recalls. But in growing older, and attending Sunday school and church at Washington's Eldbrooke Methodist, she began to feel concern for others' problems.

After high school, Miss Baum enrolled at her father's alma mater, George Washington University. A part-time job with the FBI helped her to a law degree. Still bent on a career in law enforcement, she turned from the FBI, which hires women only for clerical work, to the Washington, D.C., Police Department, where she was hired as a policewoman. As an adjunct to her special interest in fighting delinquency, Miss Baum has another important job: she teaches in the junor-high department at Eldbrooke Church.

TARGET: EVILDOERS. Practicing on the pistol range or teaching church teens, Edith Carter Baum aims at one goal—to uphold the law's majesty.



JOHN EVANS

Most Americans thought Colorado an unhospitable wilderness—until Lincoln sent this vigorous new governor.

By Paige Carlin

HE WAS HARDLY the typical settler, this husky gentleman stepping off the stage that May day in 1862. New arrivals were scarcely a rarity in Denver City; none of the 3,000 inhabitants had lived there more than four years. But unlike most of those who had drifted in and out of Denver since 1858, John Evans was no fortune seeker. He had already built one fortune, as well as an enviable reputation, in Indiana and Illinois. Now he was in the Pikes Peak country on official business: President Lincoln had appointed him the second governor of the year-old Colorado Territory.

Considering the success he had enjoyed in the Chicago area, it is re-

markable that Dr. Evans even considered the offer of a political appointment in the remote and undeveloped West. Behind this bustling Methodist layman-physician was a distinguished career during which he had blazed new trails in medical knowledge; ahead—well, the vast Pikes Peak region was a frontier still menaced by hostile Indians. Its rugged mountains and high, dry plains seemed to hold little promise that the territory could ever attain stability.

Evans, however, was not a man to waste time worrying. Instinctively sensing the area's potential, he envisioned Denver as the future center of the sprawling Rocky Mountain region. Within a few months after his arrival, he had taken steps to deal with the Indian problem, had called on the legislature for schools and institutions to move the territory toward permanence, and had associated himself with Denver's first congregation of Methodists, then less than three years old. And he soon became a member of the church's board of trustees.

What sort of man was this who could so quickly set the city on the highway to prominence—and at the same time found one of present-day Colorado's first families?

By birth, Evans was an Ohio Quaker. Over his parents' objections he studied medicine in the office of a friendly doctor, practiced between school terms, and completed his training at Lynn Medical College in Cincinnati. In 1839, when he was 25, he moved to Attica, Ind., to practice. And there he made two friends—an educator named Matthew B. Simpson and a gangling politician who signed himself, "A. Lincoln."

Both men exerted heavy influence on Evans' life. Simpson, president of Indiana Asbury (now DePauw) University, later became a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It was his persuasion that led the doctor to become a Methodist; it was also Simpson's view of education which Evans reflected later as he organized and reorganized educational institutions. As for Lincoln, the physician early became a leading supporter of the Illinois lawyer, winning the respect which eventually caused the chief executive to offer him the Colorado appointment.

As a small-town physician, young Evans wielded impressive influence himself. He won an extended battle for better facilities for Indiana's mentally ill and became superintendent of the new state hospital. And while continuing his Indiana work, he accepted a teaching post at Rush Medical College in Chicago, where he perfected obstetrical techniques which remained standard for many years.

Later, on moving to Chicago, he helped to establish the Illinois General Hospital of the Lakes as well as the Illinois and American Medical Societies. His investigations into the causes of cholera led him to

push a national quarantine law through Congress.

While engrossed in these many interests, Evans found time to serve Chicago as an alderman, to lead a school reorganization which gave the city its first public high school, and to amass a fortune in real-estate transactions. His life, however, was not without sorrow.

In 1850 his wife, Hannah, followed in death three of the couple's four children. The health of his surviving daughter, Josephine, failed alarmingly. Subsequently, a daughter, Margaret, born to his second wife, Margaret Patten Gray, died in Chicago as a child. By the time the physician moved to Colorado, his family consisted of his wife, his daughter, Josephine, and a son, Robert. Another girl, Anne, was the first Evans born in the new territory.

Shortly before heading toward the Rockies, John Evans achieved one of his most noteworthy accomplishments: he called the 1850 meeting which resulted in the drafting of a charter and the purchase of land for Northwestern University. Evans' personal contributions to the school totaled more than \$180,000 and he served on the board of trustees from its formation until his death, including 45 years as board president. In his honor the university's home town was given the name it still bears, Evanston.

This, then, was the man America's 16th president sent to direct the destinies of the new territory—and who almost immediately took his

place in the front ranks of Methodist pioneers and planners.

Denver's earliest Methodists met in cabins and public halls, then rented a carpentry shop for \$21 a month. The frame building, located partly in the bed of Cherry Creek, was unfortunately washed downstream by high water in May, 1864. Far from dismayed, the Denverites —backed by a \$1,000 gift from their bishop—started work on a new brick building, which they dedicated on Lincoln's birthday, 1865. Thanks in part to Evans' generosity, the \$21,-000 structure, which came to be known as the Lawrence Street Methodist Church, was fully paid for the day it opened. Included in the governor's gifts were four stainedglass windows-but a mix-up delayed their delivery for 13 years.

These early contributions were merely the beginnings of Evans' work for the early Colorado church, which shared in the profits he realized in his business dealings.

When he bought an 80-acre tract of land adjacent to the city for \$14,000, the purchase was labeled by many as "folly." But within a dozen years the Evans Addition was the location of many of Denver's finest homes—and, typically, it became the site of another of Evans' beneficent projects. Asked by Methodist leaders to help provide a building to house a new mission Sunday school, the ex-governor (he had resigned a few months after Lincoln's assassination) decided to give land as well as cash. The structure was dedicated in 1878

as Evans Chapel in memory of his daughter, Josephine Evans Elbert, who had died 10 years earlier. In charge of the dedication was Evans' long-time friend, Bishop Simpson. Ten years after completion of the chapel, a much larger edifice, Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, was erected on the adjacent lots, which Evans also had given.

Today's Methodist-related University of Denver traces its lineage back to the colorful physician-governor.

Education was ever a matter of Evans' concern. He had been in Colorado only a few weeks when, in his first address to the legislature, he stressed the need for an institution of higher education. Within three months a board of trustees had been formed to superintend construction of a school building. Typically, one of the first contributions, \$500, came from the governor. Construction was started in 1863, and in September, 1864, Colorado Seminary opened its doors to some 35 or 45 pupils. When financial woes forced it to close in 1868, Evans, as board chairman, retained control over the property.

Colorado's admission to statehood in 1876 rekindled his enthusiasm and he guided through the legislature a proposal that the school, under Methodist sanction, should be reopened, tax-exempt. In 1879, Colorado Seminary, its building remodeled and enlarged, was back in operation as the University of Denver and Colorado Seminary. It never had to close again. Today the university has average quarterly registration of 5,500 students on two campuses. Adjoining the suburban grounds is the Hiff School of Theology.

During his lifetime John Evans gave the university about \$150,000. And as chairman of the school's board of trustees, he gave uncounted hours of farsighted leadership. His son, grandson, and great-grandson have continued that tradition of leadership, serving as heads of the board.

In 1959, expansion of the University of Denver's downtown campus forced clearance of the Grace Church

Education was a lifelong concern of Evans. In 1863, he helped build Colorado Seminary, precursor of today's University of Denver.





John Dyer, Circuit Rider With

Bible, Gold Dust, and Skis



METHODISM's circuit-riding tradition has had many variations, depending on where and when the circuits were ridden, walked, sailed—or flown. The men who have served as itinerant preachers have been an inventive lot, adapting themselves to any situation.

Case in point: John Lewis Dyer, better—and oddly—known in Colorado's gold-rush days as Father Dyer. Arriving in the Pikes Peak region less than three years after the first rush of 1858 gold seekers, Dyer made his mark for Rocky Mountain Methodism on a home-

made pair of skis!

Considering his age (49) when he went west, Father Dyer's 29 years of preaching in the rough Colorado mining camps and the vast New Mexican desert are all the more incredible. Most modern skiers shake their heads when they view the 37-mile trail which Dyer followed over Mosquito Pass between the mining towns of Cache Creek and Buckskin Joe.

Once each week, through the fiercest of Rocky Mountain storms, he packed as much as 26 pounds of mail, plus five to seven pounds of express made up in part of gold dust. At each end of the route and at nearby points, he conducted services wherever he could—in saloons, shanties, barns, homes, stores, in the miners' diggings, or just under the trees. When he couldn't make his trips by horse, he walked, and when the snow was too soft for walking, he skied

Dyer's colorful autobiography, *Snow-Shoe Itinerant*, describes many a hair-raising experience on the high mountain trails. Perhaps the most thrilling is his account of losing his

way in a whirling white March maelstrom. Knowing he must push on through the snow or perish, Father Dyer went on until one foot slipped off the edge of a precipice. He threw himself back into the snow, the cold wind "feeling for my heart-strings." Then, realizing he couldn't retrace his steps in the blinding blizzard, he took off his skis, put them under his arms as rudders, said a prayer, and eased himself over the edge.

Plunging "at railroad speed" a distance he estimated at half a mile, he came to a stop, almost smothered in a deep bank of soft new snow. Unhurt by the fall, he put his skis back on his feet and let the wind blow him home. The experience left him with frozen feet; the preacher-mailman was unable to make his rounds for three weeks.

In many of the new mountain communities Father Dyer preached the first sermons the miners had heard since leaving their homes. Frequently he entered a saloon and asked, "Would you put up your whisky and stack your chips for half an hour while I preach?" No one ever threw him out; he preached up to three sermons on Sundays, two or three during the week.

Colorado today has three unusual memorials to his memory. One is the restored log building, once a hotel, which he moved piece by piece in the 1860s from the ghost town of Montgomery to Fairplay for use as a church. Another is his stained-glass portrait in the dome of the state capitol. The third, to be seen only by hardy travelers, is a stone marker placed atop 13,188-foot Mosquito Pass in 1956 by Methodist admirers.

property, but Evans Chapel was saved. A \$75,000 gift from the governor's descendants permitted the beautiful little building to be dismantled stone by stone, then reconstructed on the school's suburban location.

John Evans' generosity with both his money and his time was not limited to churches and organizations of which he was a member. For a time he was chairman of the board of trustees for the First German Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a leading contributor to Asbury and Christ Methodist and First Baptist churches in Denver, and to the Baptist Woman's College (now Colorado Woman's College). He customarily gave \$100 to every new church organization in Colorado, regardless of denomination.

Such a man could not pass long unnoticed among his fellow Coloradoans, particularly Methodists, who thrust many positions of leadership and honor upon him. None, however, meant more to him than his elections to the Methodist General Conference, first in 1872, and again in 1880, 1884, 1888, and 1892.

His work, buttressed by the labors of his descendants, has made the Evans name one of honor in the Centennial State and elsewhere, Today it is found on schools, streets, a town, and even on one of Colorado's most impressive mountains. Mount Evans, 14,260 feet high and 35 air miles west of the Colorado capitol, rises in massive dignity above its near neighbors. Snowcapped most of the year, the peak dominates Denver's spectacular westerly view toward the Continental Divide. Appropriately, the mountain first received its name by general agreement of Coloradoans; then, a few days before Evans' 81st birthday in 1895, the legislature made it official. Today the world's highest auto road climbs to the summit, 150 feet higher than more publicized Pikes Peak.

When he died on July 2, 1897, John Evans had lived 83 years. Few other men ever made more complete use of a lifetime than did this physician, railroad builder (he led the fight which had brought two railroads to Denver by 1870), executive, educator, philanthropist, idealist, and—in the best sense of the word—churchman.



Young Jimmy Mattson was headed for reform school—until his schoolteacher remembered something important.

One Prescription for Delinquency

By JAMES I. BROWN Professor, University of Minnesota

Y OUR SON won't have to go to court this time, but if it happens

Alice Mattson bit her lip to keep from crying as the police officer finished his warning. Her husband, Tom, gripped her hand fiercely. "We're so helpless," she said dolefully. "We try to understand Jimmy. We punish him when he does wrong. And we've talked to him hundreds of

"But have you talked to his teacher?" the officer asked.

The Mattsons hadn't.

When, however, on the officer's advice they consulted his teacher, she proved both pleasant and sympathetic. "Reading's his big problem," she told them. Tom Mattson nodded. "He's not the bookish kind, I'm afraid." Alice agreed. "I tried to work with him on his reading," she explained. "But he resented being kept inside."

Jimmy himself might have told them that. He had always seemed to hate reading, but when he couldn't join the children playing outside, his hatred swelled. Then, a few days later, some other youngsters snickered when he made mistakes in class. So he played hooky a time or two until he got caught. Then his unhappiness with school grew worse.

"Books," he announced, "are for sissies. I'll show 'em I'm no sissy."

He slammed a rock through a street light; the other boys' mouths dropped open. In their eyes, he was no sissy. It was an easy step into the gang of neighborhood toughs. They appreciated his daring-and they never asked him to read.

The first time he'd stolen something, from the neighborhood dime store, his dad had found out and

there'd been trouble at home. And now Jimmy had attracted the attention of the police.

As they talked, his parents and teacher recognized that he was well on his way to becoming a delinquent. But, fortunately, his teacher remembered something important. Several



times she'd noticed him with a howto-do-it magazine behind his geogra-

phy book.

Consequently, some home-craftsman magazines appeared suddenly around the Mattson house. Tom offered to help Jimmy fix up a corner of the basement as a shop. And soon Jimmy was spending hours there poring over the magazines and working on his own special projects. Gradually his parents managed to interest him in other magazines and books. His school work became easier for him as reading began to be fun.

OT all children, however, are as lucky as Jimmy. Currently, more than 600,000 cases of juvenile delinquency, involving 1.5 million children, were referred to the juvenile courts. At this rate, allowing for repeaters, about 12 per cent of all U.S. children will be involved in at least one court delinquency case during adolescence. For boys, the percentage rises to 20 per cent.

Will one of these be your boy?

If your youngster likes to read, his chance of staying clear of trouble is better than if he doesn't. One study has concluded that school failure is more highly correlated with delinquency than any other condition. And with reading disability accounting for well over 90 per cent of all school failures, the importance of reading in delinquency cannot be overlooked.

Now, let's suppose your child is a poor reader. What do you do?

There are two dangers—doing nothing and doing the wrong thing.

Unfortunately, the wrong thing usually has a way of looking right. As in Jimmy's case, when a child is having trouble reading, it's natural to try to help him. And what else can you do but sit beside him with a book and start to work?

That's fine, provided you can be sufficiently casual about it. It's the light touch that counts. For if a child feels you are attaching unusual importance to his learning to read, you may touch off emotional reactions scriously hindering normal reading development.

Take Jane, for instance. Her first-grade tests placed her IQ at 130, far above average. Yet even when she reached third grade she still had

trouble reading first-grade material. The school's reading clinic diagnosed her problem as reading trouble complicated by emotional upset. Jane was apparently cultivating her inability to read to retaliate for the nagging she got at home.

We know that some children walk or talk before others; we know, too, that these differences tend to even out eventually. So, too, in reading. The slow starter eventually reaches his full stature with others—if emotional blocks aren't put in his way.

Nevertheless, in one study of 100 children of normal intelligence but retarded reading ability the parental reactions included: "worried," "shocked," "distressed," "despairing," "annoyed," "angered," "disgusted," "resentful," "mortified." As often as not, the parents referred to their children as "stupid" and "simple."

In an environment of such emotional tension it would not have been surprising if the children developed feelings of insecurity and inferiority, reflected in stuttering, tics, thumbsucking, stealing, lying, and truancy.

When you stop to think about it, during his most sensitive years a child spends the biggest share of his day at school. If he doesn't get along well there—if he constantly feels inferior because he can't read properly or for any other reason—he's going to make up for it in some way.

In a study of 100 reading-disability cases, almost one fifth were compensating for their difficulty by vandalism or cruelty. Others were sullen, nervous, edging along the road to delinquency. When these children were given help in improving their reading, the personality disturbances disappeared.

Reading, then, is often the place to start when a child has a serious adjustment problem. And even children of below-average intelligence can make a superior adjustment if they have wise parents and a good reading start in school.

It's not that we want our children to become bookworms. Far from it. But a well-adjusted personality requires some reading skill.

Now, just what can you do for your child? Here are some questions to answer:

1. Have you a magazine just for your child, one of his own choice?

(Even a subscription to a favorite comic is something to consider if he's not interested in anything else.)

2. Are there some books in your home that your child really likes to look at or read? (Your public librarian can be a help in suggesting books. Incidentally, National Library Week is April 3-9.)

3. Do you have a book time with your youngster every day until he is ready to read for himself? (Bedtime is good for this, because reading is a quiet activity. And if your three-year-old claps his hands with delight at the prospect of being read to, he's not so likely to have trouble in school later on. For third or fourth-graders, you might still read aloud from a new book long enough to get the characters into such exciting predicaments that your youngsters can't resist reading on.)

4. Do adults in your home demonstrate an active interest in books? (Children are quick to catch attitudes. If Mom and Dad haven't much use for books, youngsters aren't likely to care for them either.)

5. Do you avoid forcing your child to read, making unfavorable comparisons with other children, or overemphasizing the importance of reading? (There are casual ways to encourage reading without too much pressure. For example, you might look at your watch and say, "Well, Son, guess it's bedtime." When he protests, you might add, "All right, you can stay up another 15 minutes if you have something you want to read." This gives him a choice that makes reading look like a pleasant alternative. But beware of such ultimatums as: "You can't see any more TV until you've read that book!" That makes reading seem like a chore.)

6. Finally, have you done everything possible to see that your child is in a schoolroom with fewer than 25 pupils? (Even the best teachers can't handle many more than 25 in a class and give each youngster the individual help needed to develop maximum reading skill.)

If you've answered yes to all six questions, you probably won't need much help. At least, you should have little reason to worry about your youngster's turning into a delinquent because he doesn't enjoy reading.



Earth Declares His Wonder and



THIS EASTER, as the early morning sun slants across Arizona, the walls of the Grand Canyon will ring once more with joyous voices singing the age-old story of the risen Christ. The half-light of that Sunday dawn, moving across the nation, will illuminate one sunrise service after another, but none more inspiring than this. For perhaps nowhere on earth is there a more fitting setting for a worship service.

"I came here an atheist; I went away a believer," more than one person has said as he left the great canyon's rim after watching the story of the ages unfold in breath-taking color

and pageantry.

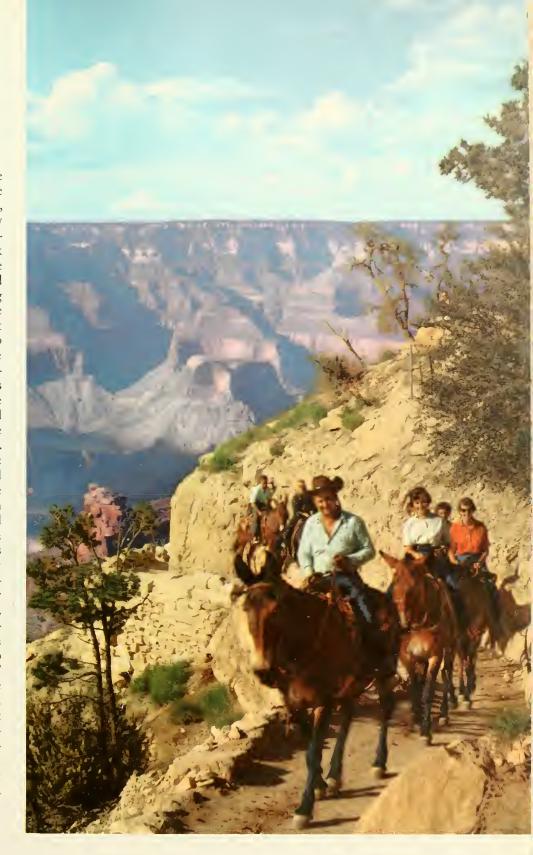
Men and women of all faiths feel a call to worship when they gaze across this titanic chasm. For here the hand of the Almighty has hewn out temples, spires, and cathedrals, greater and more enduring than any ever raised by the hand of man.

Towering cliffs drop through purple shadows to the Colorado River 3,000 feet below Toroweap Point.



Winter weaves its fantastic beauty to frame the canyon beyond Lookout Studio at the breath-taking south rim.

FOR MANY millions of years the Colorado River, like a tool in the hand of God, has been grinding, boring, and drilling away at a lofty plateau, cutting through one geological age into another, baring rock strata formed before there was life on the earth. Today, the Grand Canyon is more than 200 miles long and in many places more than a mile deep. Its width, as it runs east to west in northwestern Arizona, ranges up to 14 miles. In this vast pocket in the earth, thunderstorms rattle and rainbows form. The north rim in fall is ablaze with colors, and in winter the south rim is frequently powdered with snow. Viewed from above, the river appears as a thin, silvery line. Actually, it is a giant of many moods: placid and gently flowing here, wild and on deadly rampage there. All the colors known to the eye swarm in this giant abyss. Since the Grand Canyon became a national park in 1919, more than 15 million visitors have been checked into the area by park officials...yet in 1960 there remain areas to be explored and lonely places man's foot may never trod. Many writers have attempted to describe the Grand Canyon—and even the most conservative are prone to soar into superlatives. It is "colossal," "stupendous," "prodigious," "immense and overwhelming." The Grand Canyon is all of these, and more. It can't be poetized or painted. It staggers the eye and grips the soul, inspiring wonder and reverence in all who gaze into its great depths or lift their eyes toward the heavens above it.



Eventide....

AFTER A DAY in the depths of the canyon, muletrain riders on Bright Angel Trail emerge (above) into brilliant light at one of the few points where the afternoon sun catches them. Astride sure-footed beasts, on the home trail, riders look back on hours they'll treasure.



Thou Settest Splendors In My Sight, O Lord!

—And This Is Sublimity For the Human Soul...



God! let the radiant cliffs bear witness, God! Let all the shining pillars signal, God! He only, on the mystic loom of light, Hath woven webs of loveliness to clothe His most majestic works.... O Beauty, handiwork of the Most High, Where'er thou art He tells his Love to man, And lo, the day breaks, and the shadows flee!... If God were blind thy Beauty could not be!

From The Grand Canyon—Daybreak, Henry Van Dyke



IN MAY, 1869, a party of 10 dauntless men set out in four rowboats to explore the ominous, unknown canyons of the Colorado. Leader of the expedition—regarded even today as a feat of valor and determination—was Maj. John Wesley Powell, whose name more than hints at his background as a Methodist and son of a pioneer minister.

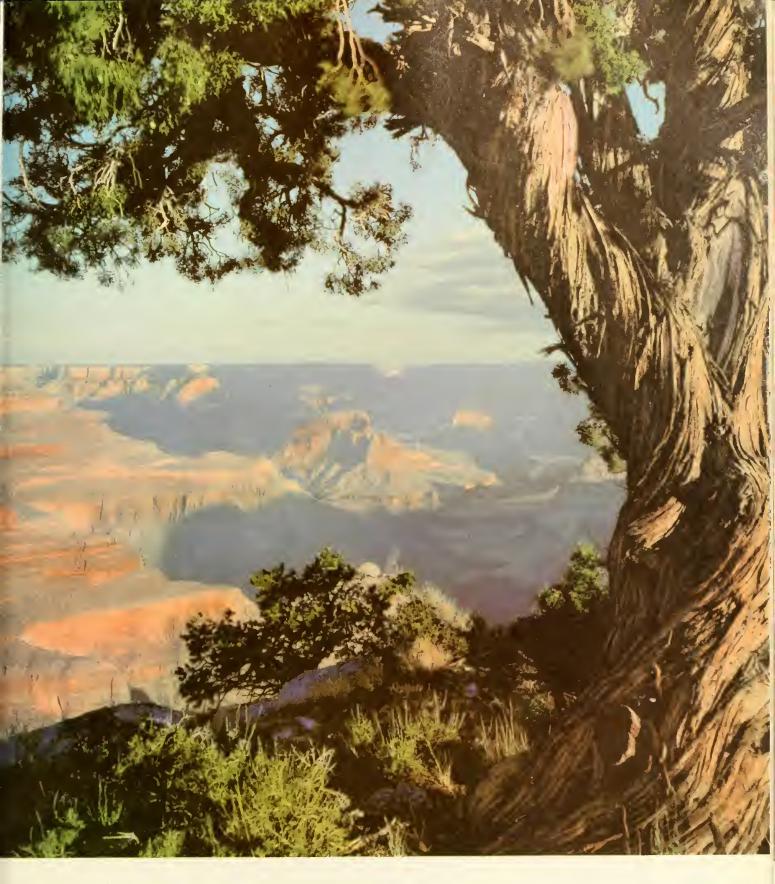
Powell and his men had been warned of dangerous whirlpools and underground passages where the river "plunged into the bowels of the earth." Once in the canyon, they were told, they could never make their way out again. A large part of the area was marked "unexplored" on maps of

It took three months of almost constant danger for the little party to make its way through the turbulent rapids and falls of the canyon-bound river. Reports that all had lost their lives were widespread. Mormon leader Brigham Young sent a man to watch the river at a spot where it emerged from the canyon's forbidding walls. When the explorers finally arrived, half-starved and weary, they were given bread and cheese, and soon afterward a Mormon bishop arrived with melons and other delicacies.

It was Major Powell who first called this geological wonder the Grand Canyon. Fittingly, he named one of its outstanding attractions Bright Angel Creek. In the following years Powell, later director of the U. S. Geological Survey, returned many times to the canyon. He systematically explored its gorges and rim areas, and made another trip on the river in 1877. In 1882, he planned the first government trail from the north rim down to Nankaweap Creek.

"He pierced through the misconceptions to the realities," wrote Bernard De Voto of Powell. "He was a great man and a prophet. Long ago he accomplished great things and now we are beginning to understand him."

In Cataract Canyon, site of the Havasupai Indian reservation, a waterfall thunders out of a tributary into a deeper gorge.



Sentinel Over Eternity...

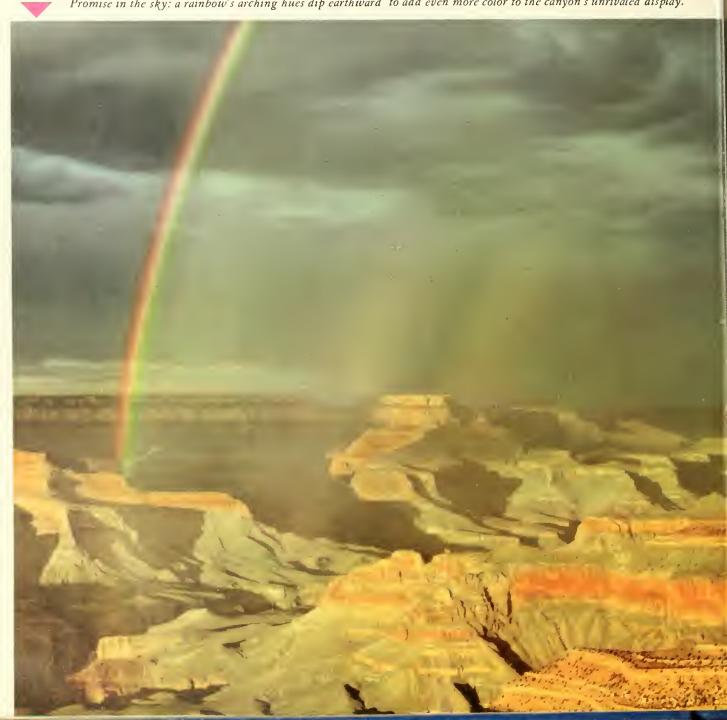
THE WIND seems to blow continually on the canyon rims, gnarling those trees that are sturdy enough to withstand it. But the oldest of trees has lived only a second in time compared to the canyon itself. In the 400 years since discovery, the Grand Canyon has shown no perceptible change. What has happened here is measured in so many millions of years that it must look today much as it did 2,000 years ago when Christ was born. In fact, most geologists agree, the canyon appeared little different when Rome was founded.



Easter services on the south rim: silhouetted against the dawn, a choir sings the Hallelujah chorus from The Messiah.

WHEN A VANGUARD of Spanish conquistadors discovered the Grand Canyon in 1540, the Indian was already there worshiping the Great Spirit in his kiva, the Southwestern red man's equivalent of the white man's church. In recent years, an effort has been made, so far without success, to promote the construction of a modern kiva near the south rim, not far from the spot where Easter sunrise services have been broadcast to the world for 25 years. It would be called the Shrine of the Ages Chapel, used as a place of worship by men of all faiths. Whether such a shrine is ever built remains to be seen. But it is agreed that few places on earth lend themselves so well to spiritual and religious inspiration.

Promise in the sky: a rainbow's arching hues dip earthward to add even more color to the canyon's unrivaled display.



Easter in Latvia

By MARY MILLER

WELL DO I remember how, as boys and girls, we observed Easter in Latvia before the Communists came!

Many weeks before the great day, we began talking and planning. And the nearer Easter drew, the more excited we became. During the last week, Mother baked every day so that there would be sure to be enough Easter cakes. And we colored eggs, too—not just a few, but 300 or 400.

Always, on a day during that week, Mother took us to the market, where there were many birds in cages. Each one of us chose the bird he liked best and Mother bought it. Then each took his bird in his hand, held it a moment, and set it free. With us, giving a bird its freedom on Easter was a treasured custom.

At long last, the Saturday before Easter came. By that time, everything was about ready. The house was spotless, the huge dining-room table was covered with plates of Easter cakes and other treats—and everybody was waiting to go to church that night. Although it was a long walk in the cold, and the service was lengthy, we never dreamed of staying home. Even the babies went, carried in the arms of fathers or mothers. It was an occasion for all the family to be in church.

The night before Easter was a time for silence. Members of the family spoke only necessary words. If we forgot and became noisy, Mother was quick to remind us what night it was. A hush then would fall over the whole house; we remembered the hours that Jesus was in the tomb.

Even on the long walk, we said not a word. Exactly one hour before midnight we arrived at our dimly lighted Eastern Orthodox church, watching as more and more people came, all silent like us. Restless babies were taken out. People knelt down in prayer or stood silently. To us impatient children, that wait seemed as if it were an eternity.

But suddenly, at the stroke of midnight, everything changed! The

lights flashed on. The pastor announced, in a ringing voice, "Christ is risen!" The people answered, "He is truly risen!" And the choir sang, "Hallelujah, hallelujah!"

Old and young, we could no longer keep still. The good news set us to hugging and kissing one another. We could not contain ourselves for joy.

Later, on the way home, Mother exclaimed, "This is the happiest night of the year!" And the people we met shouted to us, their faces wreathed in smiles, "Christ is risen! He is truly risen!"

By now we were eager to get home; we wanted to be up early Easter morning. Each one of us wanted to be the first to greet Father or Mother with, "Christ is risen!" We wanted to dash into the street and shout, "Christ is risen!" Whoever heard us would answer, "He is truly risen!" All day long everybody used that greeting instead of the usual, "Hello." And there was much hugging and kissing for the sheer joy that Christ was risen.

On Easter Sunday, relatives and friends came visiting. There were beggars from the streets, too, and we never turned them down. Beggar and friend alike, they were seated at our table and shared in the good things. Beggar and friend received the Easter kiss and the most wonderful words in our language—or any other—"Christ is risen!"

Each chose the bird he liked best and Mother bought it. Then each took his bird in his hand, held it a moment, and set it free.





Cartoon by Charles M. Schulz

"My girl and I have a religious problem, Mom. She says, 'Ah-men' and I say, 'Ay-men.'
. . . Do you think we have a chance to find happiness together?"

Teens Together

By RICHMOND BARBOUR

Are all college sororities antireligions? I go to a state university. I'm being rushed by two sororities. I am a Christian girl. At the parties, when I asked how many members go to Sunday school, the girls laughed and said that none did. Would joining a sorority hurt my faith?—M.].

Not if you joined the right one. Some sororities have many devout girls in them. Some don't. Choose a sorority with girls whose backgrounds and interests are similar to yours. Otherwise, don't join.

I'm so mad at my father I could bite him. I'm a girl of 16. I go steady with the president of our student body. Yesterday my boy friend and I had an argument. He came over after dinner. We sat in his car while we talked. We talked for two hours, but it was important. When I came in my dad was sore. He said I was disgracing

the family, sitting with a boy in a car. Now I'm restricted. I can't have a date for a month. I'll lose my boy friend. Why ean't fathers be human?—B.A.

It is hard for fathers to understand teen-age daughters. Good girls now do things which were felt to be bad a generation ago. Fathers feel responsible. Disagreements are inevitable. Do your best to avoid rows. Try not to argue. Ask your mother to talk with your father. She can help him understand your side of things. Listen to her when she explains how he feels. You have to obey your father, so try to do so gracefully.

I've been going steady for nearly six months with a girl who used to have a bad reputation. We're in love. She says that since we really love one another it would be OK to do some things which otherwise would be immoral. I think we should wait until we

are married. I'm 18, she is 17. We'll be married this June. Would you say I am right?—D.A.

A Indeed you are.

I feel that my parents pick on me more than they do my brother. They let him sweet talk them out of everything. I told him I was going to write to you about it. Then I found he feels that he is the one they pick on. He was worried about it. What do you make of this?—H.L.

Probably your parents are reasonably fair with both of you. But your reactions are normal. Nearly all of us pity ourselves and feel we're picked on.

I like a girl. She goes steady with another boy. She says she can't break up with him but that I can give her presents. She told me she could sneak out in the ear with me onee in a while if no one saw her. I told her I wouldn't do it. Either she goes with me openly or she doesn't go. Would you say I'm right?—J.F.

A Yes.

I'm a girl of 18. I quit school because I was too nervous to attend classes. I've lost three jobs since then. I'm disgusted with myself. Can I wipe the slate clean? Can I run away to another town and start a new life under another name? Would I be able to forget my nervousness that way?—P.Y.

You can't run away from yourself. Ask your family doctor to help you see a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist.

I'm 13. I was embarrassed in class because I asked a question which showed I didn't know how babies get started. Is there a pamphlet I can get which tells about sex?—F.T.

The Department of the Christian Family of the General Board of The Methodist Church has a helpful pamphlet, Sex Facts for Adolescents. You can get it by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope with a letter

asking for it. Address your letter to the Department of the Christian Family, PO Box 871, Nashville, Tenn.

I'm 18 and engaged. My girl is 19. I will graduate from high school this June. I want to get married, but I realize I might regret it. Would I dare marry before I graduate from college?—W.M.

Conditions are changing. A few years ago almost no successful college students were married. Now many are. Postpone any decision until you have finished at least a year of college. Then decide in the light of what you then will know about the problems involved.

I'm a girl of 13. My friends tease me because I'm fat. I'm only 20 pounds overweight, but it shows. I've tried to starve myself, but have failed. It makes me cry when they laugh at my figure. Why are they so cruel?—L.C.

They're probably more thoughtless than cruel. Try not to show that they hurt you. Have you talked with your doctor about your weight? Ask him for a mild reducing diet. You don't need to starve to reduce. Many plump girls of your age develop good figures later.

We three girls are sending this letter. We're 13. We went to our first dance last month. We tried to look our best and be attractive. But the boys didn't pay any attention to us. Not one of us was asked to dance. What's wrong with us?—J.V., B.S., M.B.

Almost all girls have the same experience at their first dance. I'm sure there is nothing wrong with you. Girls grow up faster than boys. You are interested in dancing, but most boys your age aren't. They don't go to dances. Many who do dance with only one girl. There never are enough boys to go around.

TEENS: If you have a question, Dr. Bar-



have a question, Dr. Barbour has the answer. Mail your problem to him c/o Together, 740 N. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill. We keep identities confidential.—Eds. Dr. Nall
Answers Questions
About

Your Faith

and



Your Church

I_s 'conversion' the same as 'regeneration'?

No. The words themselves suggest the difference. "Conversion" means "turning around" and "regeneration" means "being born again."

When we start off in the wrong direction, we must turn around. But this is only a first step, a start, toward meeting God. Actually, we hardly dare talk about taking "a step" toward our God, for he has taken so many toward us. And

rebirth, or regeneration, comes about through no powers or impulses within ourselves. It is God's gift—and yet we must be willing to receive. He takes the initiative.

E. Stanley Jones, in his great book on *Conversion*, tells of a man who asked his minister, "What does it take to be a Christian?" The answer was easy—and hard, for he said, "It takes you."

$oldsymbol{H}$ ow do we take God's name in vain?

In many ways, of course, besides irreverent speech. Using God's name—even "gosh" and "golly," "cripes" and "jeepers"—is more than careless and colorless speaking, it is insulting talk that injures most him who uses it. Such defiling language surely does not injure God.

But consider other violations of the third commandment (Exodus 20:7): Employing God's name to further personal ends; using God's name to gratify a mood, as in anger; invoking God's name in an effort to persuade people to adopt some plan that is not God's at all, but one's own; joining God's Church to benefit oneself in a business or other personally selfish social way.

personally selfish social way. Let us remember: "The Lord will not hold him guiltless who takes his name in vain."

$S_{hould\ Methodists\ fast?}$

Of course, and not merely because our General Rules (*The Discipline*, Par. 97) command it, but because fasting is usually good for the mind and for the spirit, as well as for the body.

Doing without food has no virtue in itself, but bringing the body under subjection has. Bishop Fred P. Corson put it well in a meditation, *Some Thoughts on Fasting*, that was printed in the Philadel-

phia Area Supplement in January:

"[Fasting] is not a joy-killer as it has been depicted. It is a life-giver. Whatever avoids an ailing body, reduces regret for life-destroying indulgences, and gives one the sense of power over himself is good and not bad."

A graduate of Garrett Biblical Institute. Dr. T. Otto Nall is editor of the Christian Advocate. He is also the author of several books, the latest of which is The Bible When You Need It Most [Association Press, 50¢].

Light Unto My Path

WEEKLY MEDITATIONS BY MINISTERS ON INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSONS

APRIL 3

And he went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues and preaching the gospel of the kingdom and healing every disease and every infirmity among the people.—Matthew

ER VIOLENT, all-conquering cancer roused her from a restful sleep. In the pain-racked moments of her agony, I stood beside her hospital bed, wiping the perspiration from her forehead. Finally, when quietness came back to her body, she looked at me with tired but smiling eyes. Grasping my hand, she said: "You know, Warne, the Church is the greatest thing that ever happened in my life!" Then she relaxed into peaceful sleep again.

How important is the Church in your life? Have you thought how important it was in the life of Jesus? It was here in the synagogue that he was dedicated to God by his loving parents. Within its walls he learned of the history of his people and their heroic faith. At the feet of learned men he discovered that words like, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?" were not an empty cry of the forsaken, and that "you shall love your neighbor as yourself" was a way of life.

Yes, the synagogue was one of the greatest powers in the life of Jesus. In his adult life he never neglected it, shunned it, or forsook it. On the Sabbath he went there to worship, as his custom was. Time and again he was reported to be in the synagogue "teaching . . . preaching . . . healing. . . . " Here he was at home. Here he was found at work. Here he gained the strength of spirit for his life.

The Church can be for you, too, the greatest thing that has ever happened! For you, it may be a school of life, a house of prayer, a living fellowship, a strength in the midst of temptation, a source of healing of infirmities, the voice of truth, the hope of immortality.

For my friend as well as for her Master, the Church was the foundation for faith, the privileged source of worship, the challenge for service, the fact of immortality. And what it has been for her, it can be for you and all mankind: "the greatest thing that ever happened in my life!'

Jrager: I love Thy kingdom, Lord, The house of Thine abode, The Church our blest Redeemer saved With His own precious blood. I love Thy Church, O God! Her walls before Thee stand. Dear as the apple of Thine eye, And graven on Thy hand. . . . Beyond my highest joy I prize her heavenly ways, Her sweet communion, solemn Her hymns of love and praise. . . .

Amen. [Timothy Dwight, Methodist

Hymnal, No. 379.]

-J. WARNE SANDERS

APRIL 10

"For every one who exalts himself will be humbled, and he who humbles himself will be exalted."-Luke 14:11

OFTEN go out and take a drink with the fellows at break time, for I don't see how you are going to get to the people who most need the Christian influence if you constantly keep yourself so far out of their realm of experience."

This was a garage mechanic speaking, a young man who had recently joined a breakfast study group in our local church. He was beginning to feel the challenge to witness to the Christian way of life but remembered, uncomfortably, some overproud Christians who had touched his life. He knew that, if he were to witness effectively, he must endeavor not to be like them.

The group to whom he made this statement was composed of men who, for many months, had been searching with frankness and honesty for the true ground of their faith and for ways to express it with redeeming love. The search had been, for all, a humbling experience. Quick judgments had been replaced by the true meekness of the Beatitudes, which is teachableness. There was an honest listening to this young man's point of view. Searching questions were asked, but judgment was left to God.

Some weeks passed and one morning, following the spiritualsearch hour, this young man said to the group as they were taking the breakfast dishes to the kitchen, "I will never be able to thank you men for accepting me as I was. You may be interested to know that I am not drinking with my friends, but I now feel more than ever the need of the humility you fellows have, that in my new way of life I may not reject those with whom I want most to share this joy."

It is such a wonderful experience truly to live the Christian life that there is a great danger of becoming proud in our accomplishments. Many times, our guilts seem to be relieved by looking down on others who have not advanced as we feel we have. Few things destroy the fellowship of Christian growth more quickly. It is one thing to feel grateful for God's blessings to us; it is another to feel superior because of these blessings. The one draws men unto Christ; the other repels men from him. He who expresses a true humility exalts the Christ spirit and, in that involvement, is himself exalted.

Years ago a verse from a simple poem, Universal Prayer by Alexander Pope, impressed itself on my mind. The thought he expressed will surely always live in my heart as a challenge to true humility:

Braver: Teach me to feel another's woe, To hide the fault I see; That mercy I to others show, That mercy show to me. Amen. -HENRY H. LEWIS Therefore, if any one is in Christ, he is a new creation; the old has passed away, behold, the new has come.—II Corinthians 5:17

S I SAT in the home of a troubled woman talking about Christ in our life, I motioned to a little footstool and suggested that to be a new creature in Christ was like reupholstering any piece of stuffed furniture.

If you ever see a good upholsterer at work, you see him take the whole piece of furniture apart. Then, working from the basic frame, he rebuilds it completely so that to the observer this piece of furniture when finished is completely new. And indeed it is! For the only part which may remain of the old is the frame, but even this is hard to tell from its new beauty. It now is a sound piece of furniture "just as good as new."

Thus when Paul writes, "Therefore, if any one is in Christ, he is a new creation; the old has passed away, behold, the new has come," this is what has happened to that old, worn-out piece of furniture. Christ in us has stripped away the old, worn-out selfish motivations: prejudice and pride, hate and anger, jealousy and envy. These no longer rule, but love, forgiveness, kindness, patience, gentleness and humility do with a central theme: not my will but thy will be done.

When the love of Christ controls us it does not destroy what is us. The frame of a man remains; his innermost personality that makes him distinct from others is intact. Writing in Galatians, Paul says, "It is no longer I who live, but Christ who lives in me." He does not mean that Paul is dead but the self-will of Paul is dead. Now in Christ these are all new and it appears to those who see him that "he is just as good as new." The frame of Paul

has been reupholstered with all new material.

Paul lived a dynamic Christian life, partially because of what he was, but above all else because he gave his whole life—body, soul, mind, and strength—to God. When Paul died, he left nothing behind because what he lived for lay ahead. Paul died a poor man in prison but a rich, happy, and contented person secure in his faith because he had found the most precious gift in all of life: Jesus Christ.

Hrager: O God, thou who did in former times create us in thy own image, now recreate us again in that image from which we have fallen. Make of us new creatures in Christ whose whole life is devoted to thy purpose and plan so that we may give glory to thy most holy name and have the confidence and hope of forgiveness and the eternal life. In Christ we pray. Amen.

-RICHARD M. KING

APRIL 24

"Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they shall be satisfied." —Matthew 5:6

UNGER and thirst are the two needs of man which keep him close to earth. So long as he hungers, he must turn to the earth for daily bread. So long as he thirsts, he must strike some rock or tap some hidden stream to find the precious fluid.

Spiritual hunger and thirst keep man close to God. Each of us finds that he is incomplete in himself. This is the mark of our humanity and the reason for our restlessness. As St. Augustine said, "... our hearts are restless..."

St. Augustine completed his statement by saying, "till they find rest in Thee." There is satisfaction for our hunger and thirst, and that satisfaction is found in God. Made in the image of God, our humanity is complete only as we

acknowledge him as Lord and maintain our bond with him.

Our hunger and thirst, our restlessness, are therefore no disability or disease. Rather are they the symptoms of an inner need, the answer to which brings life to its richest fulfillment.

The emphasis of this Beatitude is therefore not only the hunger and the thirst but the recognition, the acceptance thereof, the glad and joyous acceptance, for such is the first step in spiritual life and growth. The recognition of a need is the first step in the answer to that need.

For Jesus to perform his mission, it was necessary for him to reawaken hopes and aspirations long neglected and dormant. Man's basic hunger and thirst for righteousness had to be revived before the satisfaction, which Jesus had to give, could come. Men once more had to ask the right questions to recognize the right answers.

And, as subsequent events proved, the Man who called for hunger and thirst was also the one who brought the satisfaction. The knowledge of God, which man must have, was most fully revealed in Christ, in whom the love of God—which man needs to sustain all human loves—showed forth most completely.

Thus, for those whom Jesus taught to "hunger and thirst for righteousness," he fulfilled his own prophecy: "they shall be satisfied." Still today, and henceforth, he continues to be the divine means whereby man comes to see his deepest need, and then Christ is the supreme and eternal satisfaction of that need.

"I came that they may have life, and have it abundantly." This he does for each of us, if we will have it so.

Firmer: Thou hast promised that if we seek, we shall find thee. Help us so to seek that we shall find, and be found of thee. Amen.

—JOHN J. BUNTING, JR.

J. Warne Sanders Bothell, Wash.



Henry H. Lewis Sioux Falls, S. Dak.







John J. Bunting, Jr.
Newark, Del.







Bob Henderson, vice-president of a calendar firm, wouldn't loosen up and act the part of a man being fed a spring tonic until Norman Rockwell showed him how. Rockwell uses friends and neighbors as models when he paints the Saturday Evening Post covers that have endeared him to America. Norman Rockwell, My Adventures as an Illustrator (Doubleday, \$4.95) is his new, sprightly antobiography.

BARNABAS LOOKS at New Books

T'S A THRILL to hold in your hands a small volume which contains sayings attributed to Jesus that have never been known before. That volume is The Gospel According to Thomas (Harper, \$2) the first publication of a document that was part of an extraordinary Coptic library discovered in 1945 in a ruined tomb in Upper Egypt. It is nothing more than a fragment of a scholarly work which will be much more extensive and complete. But it is also the first release of material comparable in importance to the Dead Sea Scrolls, and perhaps of even greater significance to students of the first three Gospels.

Its recording and preservation is attributed to the apostle Didymos Judas Thomas. The text was established and translated by an international team of scholars—A. Guillaumont, Henri-Charles Puech, Gilles Quispel, Walter

Till, and Yassah 'Abd Al Masih. These editor-translators say the document is based on "a work, the primitive text of which must have been produced in Greek about 140 AD."

This makes it one of the earliest manuscripts related to the New Testament, and it provides material for new conceptions of the history of the Gospels. The Harper edition is part of an unprecedented international publishing event that involves publication of the document in five languages and six editions.

One of the unexpected TV sensations of recent years has been the popularity of an intense, dark-haired musician named **Leonard Bernstein**. Using such familiar examples as a baseball diamond to explain tonality, he has managed to transmit his own enjoyment of music to millions of listeners.



Now, seven of his talks have been included in a book with essays and conversations that can best be reviewed by its own title—The Joy of Music (Simon and Schuster, \$5.95). It sparkles with the brilliance, warmth, and excitement of genius.

And a genius is what Leonard Bernstein is. Before he was 25 he had substituted for the great Bruno Walter as conductor of the New York Philharmonic in a nation-wide broadcast. His Jeremiah Symphony won the primary award of the Music Critics Circle of New York; his ballet, Fancy Free, was a great hit, and he has written a one-act opera, Trouble in Tahiti, as well as four hit musical comedies. Now he's the permanent music director of the New York Philharmonic and teaches

lucky students at Brandeis University.

The more you know about music, the more you'll enjoy this book. But if you can't read a note and would like to begin learning something about music, this is your book, too.

A staff member who teaches a Sunday-school class of young marrieds passed my door the other day with an armload of books. His class wanted to know what had eventually happened to the apostles, so he was going to do some research.

He reported later that the book which helped most was a new one by a Scotch professor named William Barclay, The Master's Men (Abingdon, \$2). Informal and conversational in tone, it examines the New Testament, traditions, legends, and early Christian and Jewish writings with scholarly thoroughness.

Another book my friend used but found somewhat less informative was MEET THE TWELVE by J. H. Baumgaertner (Augsburg, \$2.50). This is a well-written volume, but it is more devotional in character, using the traits of the disciples to preach little sermons.

Remembering how anxiously my sisters used to await the next installment of a **Kathleen Norris** novel—and how dreamy-eyed they were after they'd read it, I looked into Family Gathering (Doubleday, \$4) with much curiosity.

But Mrs. Norris' autobiography is that of a woman who has been far too busy to linger long in sentimentality. I wish she had revealed the secret of how she managed to write almost 100 novels in the midst of a bustling family life, but she's too concerned with people to give her literary labors anything more than a casual mention.

What do teen-agers really read? I've wondered for a long time. Of course, there are lists of books published especially for the teen-market. I know that the boys and girls in my neighborhood are avid readers of paperbacks. And I know that some are regular visitors at the library. But I'd like to have my information direct.

Consequently, this is addressed straight to Together's teen-age readers. I wish you would tell me what books you read—because they're assigned at school or because you simply want to read them. I promise to report what you say, fairly and squarely. And if you'd rather not sign your name, fine; just tell me your age, and whether you're a boy or a girl.

This reminds me that National Library Week, April 3-9, is stressing good teen-age reading. That's a broad field; teens begin at 13, which may be pretty

If You Want to Know More About Your Church...



... Methodists always have been enthusiastic readers—and writers. Does your church library contain a selection of books on Methodism? Among the best are:

Why I Am a Methodist, by Roy L. Smith (Nelson, \$2.75)—an inspiring personal history that also explains what Methodism is and describes the workings of a world church.

A Tale of Two Brothers, by Mabel R. Brailsford (Oxford University Press, \$4.50)—story of John and Charles Wesley, who inspired the biggest religious revival since the Reformation.

The Journal and Letters of Francis Asbury, (Abingdon, three volumes, \$21)—the personal record of the man who virtually created The Methodist Church in the New World.

A Short History of Methodism, by *Umphrey Lee* and *William Warren Sweet* (*Abingdon*, \$2)—how Methodism has grown to a world-wide movement.

The Methodist Way of Life, by Gerald Kennedy (Prentice-Hall, \$3.50)—a Methodist bishop explains in warm, personal terms what it means to live and worship as a Methodist.

Autobiography of Peter Cartwright, introduction by Charles L. Wallis (Abingdon, \$3.75)—remarkable and entertaining personal narrative of a beloved pioneer circuit rider.

Understanding The Methodist Church by Nolan B. Harmon (Abingdon, \$2 cloth, \$1 paper)—Bishop Harmon discusses Methodism in conversational tone and rich detail.

Also—your church or home library will, we hope, hold Together for November, 1959, a special issue which commemorated the 175th anniversary of the founding of The Methodist Church in the U.S.A.



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young, and end at 19, when young people may be in college—or even

starting their families.

Whatever your age, teen-agers, I recommend that you visit your nearest public or church library, tell the librarian what you're interested in, and take a good look at the books she has. You may find a fascinating new world beckoning.

To Eddie Cantor, who's been a "show biz" great for more years than many of us have been alive, neutrality is a crime. The banjo-eyed comedian has opinions on everything and he airs them in The Way I See It (Prentice-Hall, \$2.95) with the same verve that sent him bouncing about the stage years ago.

As a man who's been married 45 years: "We must work at being married. A marriage isn't consummated in

a night. It takes a lifetime."

As one who didn't go to high school, but has learned a lot since: "I'm afraid we seldom show a youngster how to study—or inspire him with a burning wish to learn." As a Jew, on religion: "My partner is prayer." And on brotherhood: "I wish there were more Christians."

He also has things to say about money, children, false ideas of glamour, Momism, senior citizens, America and a bushel of other subjects. They add up to a readable mixture of wit and wisdom.

Over in Italy there's a villa with 365 windows. It's been conjectured that the builder may have believed people ought to look at the world from a different window each day. And this has led **Halford E. Luccock** to title his new pocket-size volume of meditations 365 Windows (Abingdon, \$2).

His thoughts for 365 different days deal with such matters as discipline, dedication, gratitude, concern, personal worth, and strength, and he includes a prayer and a Scripture reading for each

devotional.

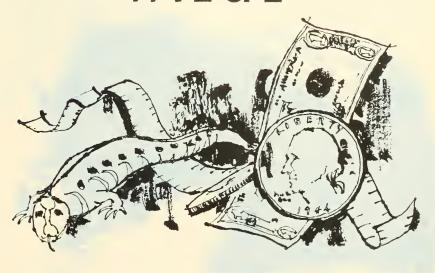
Many a Methodist minister remembers sitting in Dr. Luccock's classes at Yale, where he taught for 25 years. Lay readers know this wise and witty man through his two dozen or more previous books.

When the fledgling Republican Party met in 1860 to name a presidential candidate, those in the know were sure that William H. Seward, suave New York political figure, would capture the prize. He lost it to Abe Lincoln.

The next year, when Seward had become secretary of state in Lincoln's cabinet, those same knowledgeable politicians were positive the New Yorker would dominate the administration. After a brief contest of wit and

Little Lessons in Spiritual Efficiency

A Sense of VALUE



By ROY L. SMITH

IT WAS our first week in our new home atop a mesa overlooking a gorgeous canyon and a meandering little stream loitering its way toward the sea. It was beautiful.

We had the first house in the new development; we probably were as big a curiosity to the birds, squirrels, and rabbits as they were to us. But the lizard! That was different.

We knew, of course, that a lizard is harmless. Still the sight of the six-inch reptile streaking across the living-room rug brought excited cries from the lady of the house to "get him out!"

We set up a barricade of two poles, hoping the lizard would race down the corridor to the open door. At one point in the chase we shifted a pole to create a new corridor—and in our haste the pole settled squarely on the lizard's tail. Our uninvited guest thereupon parted with his tail and went racing out into the yard! The tiny tail, completely deserted, wriggled on alone on the rug.

We know nothing about the thoughts of a lizard, but we imagine this one came to a split-second decision during the chase. "Life and liberty," he must have said, "are worth any sacrifice."

About the future of the lizard we have no information, although I am told that by now he has grown

a new tail. But of one thing we have a definite impression: even a lizard thinks there are things in life worth suffering for.

As we considered the incident, we found ourselves repeating the Scripture: "And if your hand causes you to sin, cut it off; it is better for you to enter life maimed than with two hands to go to hell, to the unquenchable fire."

One of the first lessons every child must learn if he is to achieve any measure of life is the simple fact that there are priorities in life—that some good things have a spiritual value superior to anything else.

Many times someone, desiring to be a Christian, has said, "Must I give that up also?" as if giving up the good for the sake of the better

were a hardship.

When Jesus advised every man to sit down and count the cost, he was talking about this very problem. Money, for example, can cost too much. And the applause of the crowd, pleasant as it is, may be bought at too high a price. A prominent actress a few years ago said bitterly, "The movies gave me fame of a sort and paid me well. But I made pictures that I would not have my child see for anything in the world." And she quit Hollywood.

It sometimes happens that a lizard is justified in losing its tail.

Glorious Music, Heavenly Tune



CHRIST is risen! No words in our language are more electrifying than these. They have echoed and re-echoed throughout Christendom for almost 2,000 years. And, as mankind enters the Space Age, their significance fades not in the least.

In the early years of Christianity—even before the word "Easter" was applied to the time of celebrating the Resurrection—the occasion was marked by the baptism of converts. These new members of the faith saluted each other with the words, "Christ is risen!" And the joyous response was, "He is risen, indeed!" In Eastern Orthodox churches, this custom still prevails.

In our American observance of Easter, at sunrise services on chill mountainsides and in lily-decked sanctuaries, we, too, have traditions. One is the singing of that most beloved of all Resurrection hymns, Christ the Lord Is Risen Today (No. 154 in The Methodist Hymnal). With its rolling "Alleluia" at the end of each line, this beautiful hymn calls from congregations everywhere a full-throated response to the joyful Easter message of Christ's victory over death and God's promise of life eternal.

It would be foolhardy to choose any one of Charles Wesley's 6,000 hymns and say, "This is his best." But one is tempted to do just that after hearing this stirring work.

Charles was unquestionably the outstanding musician among the remarkably gifted members of the Wesley family. His hymns, perhaps as much as his brother John's preaching, contributed hugely to the spread of the Wesleyan revival in 18th-century England. As John preached, Charles sang his deep spiritual conviction into the hearts of his countrymen; his songs reached miners, farmers, and laborers who might never have been touched by sermons alone.

The tune which we associate with Charles Wesley's famous Easter poem

is an arrangement of a melody believed to date back some 400 years before the words were written. In 1708 this music appeared in a small (80 pages) tune book called *Lyra Davidica*, published in London. Only one copy of this little volume, a treasure of the British Museum, is known to exist today.

The compiler of *Lyra Davidica* listed no composer for this melody, but in his preface he noted a desire for music freer in style than the old syllabic psalm tunes then generally in use. At first there were few imitations of this new approach, but with the spread of the Methodist movement, *The Resurrection*, as this tune was called, became a model for many compositions. John Wesley inserted it in his *Foundery Tune-Book* in 1742, altering the melody somewhat and substituting his brother's words for the older anonymous verses which had appeared in *Lyra Davidica*.

Curiously, within 15 years after Wesley's *Tune-Book* was printed, another was published which assigned the words of Christ the Lord Is Risen Today to a different melody—one adapted from Handel's See the Conquering Hero Comes. And at the same time, the Easter tune was transferred to Charles Wesley's Christmas hymn, Hark the Herald Angels Sing. (At that time it started with, "Hark, how all the welkin rings.") Within a few years, however, the Easter hymn regained its original tune. Both sets of words were sung to the same music until 1856, when Mendelssohn's music was adapted to the Christmas words.

Christ the Lord Is Risen Today now is a weedled entity of words and music which knows no denominational lines. Again this Easter it will be sung by Christian believers of many creeds and persuasions. For in this transcendent hymn, Charles Wesley has restated for all of us the good news that Christ has risen in triumph over death, giving man everlasting life!

—Doron K. Antrim

strength, Seward settled down as Lincoln's dependable right arm.

He served Lincoln well throughout the Civil War, albeit he managed to produce a few questionable schemes, such as one to reunite the country by provoking war with England and/or France. After Lincoln's death he continued to serve the nation, negotiating, among other shrewd deals, the purchase of Alaska from the Russians.

At last his life is portrayed in detail by Earl Conrad, former New York newspaperman, in a lively new work, The Governor and His Lady (Putnam, \$5.95), a study of the onetime governor, the semi-invalid wife who loved him, and the nation to which he devoted his life. The fancied conversations are a drawback, in my opinion, but nevertheless the book is well worth reading, especially if Americana is your line.

Relatives are either the worst or the best biographers you can find—they're so close to their subjects that they're seldom mediocre.

One of the best relatives recently turned biographer is a Tulsa, Okla., bookseller, reviewer, and lawyer, Lewis Meyer, who's written a prairiestyle Life With Father in Preposterous Papa (World, \$3.95). It's a warm and wonderful close-up of his father, Max, who settled in the little town of Sapulpa back in 1906, when Oklahoma was still Indian Territory.

We see the irrepressible Max Meyer, "Outfitter to Mankind," selling 500 dozen collarless pongee shirts he got at a bargain (he made separate collars fashionable to do it); Max Meyer the Orthodox Jew building a synagogue with a homey atmosphere ("A temple should be like a home because the Lord lives there"), and Max Meyer, the citizen who joined everything, refusing to join the Ku Klux Klan (with such an eloquent lecture that the Klansmen who invited him resigned the next day). I hugely enjoyed meeting Max.

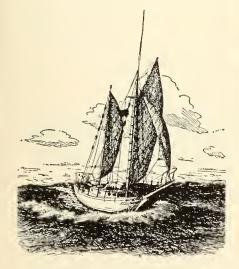
I've been reading three books by men concerned with achieving peace in this war-nervous world—and each discusses it from a different approach.

In The Uncertain Trumpet (Harper, \$4), a practical military man, Maxwell D. Taylor, points out that we have the ability to wage total war. But, he asks, can we defend Berlin, South Korea, Vietnam, Iran, Thailand, and America itself? General Taylor had to grapple with this problem first-hand as Army chief of staff from June, 1955, till the spring of 1959. To correct the threatened imbalance between our military strength and that of the Communists, he urges a combination of old and new weapons.

BEYOND SURVIVAL (Harper, \$4) by journalist Max Ways is the result of

a review of U.S. foreign and military policy he undertook for Time, Inc., publications. Ways maintains that our public standards of judgment in this field are not sufficiently clear. There is a defective link, he feels, between our fundamental beliefs and our politics—a defect the Communists do not share. He finds hope in the opinion that a greater coherence of thought and public action may soon be possible.

The third book is THE VOYAGE OF THE GOLDEN RULE (Doubleday, \$3.50). Albert Bigelow commanded three



Bigelow's sketch of The Golden Rule.

combat vessels in World War II. In 1957 he was one of 30 Americans who formed a committee for Non-Violent Action Against Nuclear Weapons. In March, 1958, he and a crew of four set sail in a 30-foot ketch, *The Golden Rule*, for the nuclear-bomb testing area in the Marshall Islands. Their purpose: a non-violent protest against the continuation of tests.

Bigelow and his crew didn't make it. They were thrown in jail in Hawaii. But their example inspired another group to continue the voyage in another craft. And their experience has resulted in Bigelow's book, which is a calm, eloquent plea for peace, and a first-rate adventure story.

I called General Taylor a practical man, but after reading all three books I wonder if he doesn't speak in terms of an age already past. Perhaps Bigelow is the practical man, after all.

One of Bishop Charles W. Flint's nine sermons in On the Trail of Truth (Parthenon, \$1) brought him a \$1,000 award for its approach to economic conditions and their relation to Christianity. After reading it—and his others—I could understand why his preaching so favorably impressed its hearers.

Bishop Flint now is retired and lives in Maryland.

—Barnabas



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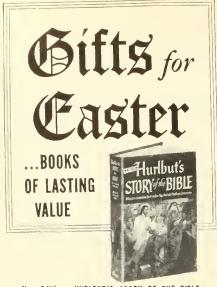
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THE READER of novels may feel free to criticize details and points of view, but he will not be unhappy if the book reflects a real idea handled by a real writer. It is only the man who has little to say and tries to cover up his poverty with some spectacular twist of style who receives our contempt. Let a man aim high and do his work honestly and we will read him with profit. I am happy to say that the books I am reporting on this month reflect in full measure this fundamental integrity.

THE MANSION, by William Faulkner (Random House, \$4.75).

The Nobel Prize winner here brings his Snopes trilogy to a conclusion. This frightening tribe, which represents our life at its worst, comes to its end through the actions of Mink Snopes, who in some ways appears the least of the sinners.

He kills a man, and he never forgets that his successful cousin, Flem Snopes, refused to lift a finger to help him. In all the years of his imprisonment, this one thing stands out clearly: when he gets out he must kill Flem.

There is a terrifying single-minded purpose and a disregard of morality which symbolize a good deal of our life. I do not know whether Faulkner meant to use this as a symbol of the sickness of a successful society. To me, it is such a picture and it reveals the hypocrisy, the disease, and the final destruction of that life. I do not know of any writer who can reveal character and situation so naturally. Here is the mark of the great artist, who makes his people come to life through deft touches. Suddenly it comes to us that we know these people and that they are as real as members of our own family.

I do not find Faulkner's style a happy one. He follows a more or less "stream of consciousness" approach that often comes to his point by a roundabout way. Give me the man who tells his story directly and plainly. But this is only a personal reaction,

Browsing in Fiction

BISHOP, LOS ANGELLS ARLA.
THE METHODIST CHURCH

you understand, and is almost certainly a minority report.

THE WAR LOVER, by John Hersey (Knopf, \$5).

John Hersey is another writer who never turns out a second-rate job. If this book's subject is not a favorite, still you cannot escape the sense of a book carefully researched and carrying with it the note of reality. Hersey is telling us the story of a bomber group based in Britain during World War II. He knows about the planes, the missions, the men, and the issues. He knows also about the profanity and filthy talk which seem to make up the inevitable language of war. For those who find such talk distasteful, I can report that most of it is represented by dashes, which will not upset you if you do not know what the words were in the first place.

The point of the book is somewhat similar to the one made in Glendon Swarthout's They Came to Cordura (Random House, \$3.50). If you read that novel, you remember that those who won the medals for bravery were the most despicable characters of the story. The nobility of character was found in a man who had been branded as a coward. Hersey is saying something of this same thing. "The war lover" is a second-rate individual in every way. The men we admire are the ones who hate war and can hardly wait until it is over. They do their jobs because they must, but they do not enjoy them. There is one, however, for whom civilian life is an embarrassment and who comes into his own as a killer. But when the war is over, it is obvious he will find his own level again and it will not be a high one. I do not know why the pacifists fail to make more of this characteristic of war. Perhaps they do, but the point is not nearly so clear when it is dealt with in general. This is another reason why the novelist who deals in concrete images, like the preacher, will have an influence on society far beyond the scholar who bows before abstractions.



PETER the Parakeet was the most talented animal in town. At least Marilyn thought so and it was no wonder, for Peter was Marilyn's pet. Marilyn had taught Peter to say several things, like "pretty Peter" and "merry Christmas" and "happy Easter." Sometimes, when Peter was excited, he would get mixed up and say "happy Peter, pretty Christmas, merry Easter," and that would always make Marilyn laugh.

Not only could Peter say several words, he also could do tricks. Sometimes when Marilyn let him out of his cage he would ride a little cart across the kitchen floor. And sometimes he would sit on Marilyn's shoulder and kiss her ear.

But one morning, shortly before Easter, Marilyn looked very sad as she sat down for breakfast. "Peter's gone," she said.

"Gone?" asked her father. "How did that happen?"

"I was playing with him last night," said Marilyn, "and he went to sleep on top of his cage. He looked so cute that I didn't bother to put him back inside."

"Oh dear," said Marilyn's mother. "Last night I opened the living-room window before I went to bed. I didn't know about Peter."

"I know," Marilyn said sadly. "When I saw the open window this morning and found Peter gone, I knew just what had happened."

"Well, I'm sure he'll come back," said her father. "He'll probably be here when I come home this evening."

But Marilyn didn't think so, and no matter how

cheerful her mother tried to be, Marilyn knew she didn't think so either.

At school Marilyn could hardly study. As soon as the bell rang she raced home. "Is Peter back?" she cried. But he wasn't.

That evening, Marilyn's father called the newspaper office and asked to have an ad put in the paper. Two days went by. Then a woman called and said she had found Peter. Marilyn and her father hurried out to the car.

"Do you think the lady has been kind to Peter?" asked Marilyn as they drove down the street.

"I'm sure she has," answered Father. "Mrs. Emery is very nice. She lives alone and gets about her house in a wheel chair. Peter has probably been entertaining her."

Marilyn laughed. "I hope he talks for her," she said. "That would really cheer her up."

Pretty soon Father drove up in front of a little house. Mrs. Emery met them at the door.

"Hello," said Marilyn's father. "I'm Mr. Burns and this is Marilyn."

"Hello, Marilyn," smiled Mrs. Emery, wheeling her way into the living room. "Peter is safe and sound. Hear him singing?"

Marilyn ran to the cage. Peter was hopping about inside, singing and showing off.

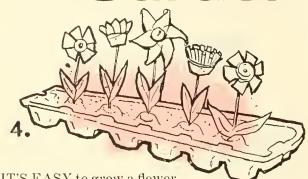
"Happy little fellow, isn't he?" chuckled Mrs. Emery. "It makes me feel fine just to hear him."

Marilyn stared at the old, but neat, cage Mrs. Emery had fixed up. "You painted this cage for Peter, didn't you?" she asked.

"Oh, yes. I decided to fancy things up a bit for

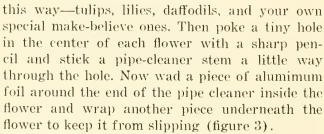
An

Garden



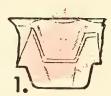
IT'S EASY to grow a flower garden for Easter! Here's how: First, cut the cover off an egg carton (the lumpy cardboard kind) and then paint the bottom half of the carton a bright color. Next, cut five of the little egg cups off the cover part of the carton. Each cup will look something like figure 1. Then trim each cup until its sides are even (figure 2) and paint each cup a different color.

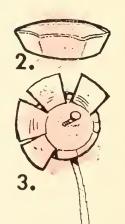
While the cups and the bottom of the carton are drying, cut petals for five flowers from colorful construction paper. After the cups are dry, paste one set of petals around the inside of each cup. You can make all kinds of flowers



Now you're ready to "plant" the Easter flowers. Slip a soda straw over each pipe cleaner. Next, stick each stem in one of the center bumps of the bottom part of the egg carton which you painted (figure 4). Bend each stem underneath the carton and tape it in place. Maybe Mother or Dad can help you if your flowers don't seem to stand up straight. Then paste on a few leaves.

At Easter you may want to set the garden on a table and put colored eggs around the flowers. And if you know someone is ill, why not make him a special garden as a happy Easter surprise?





my little guest. Peter and I have had a grand time together. I talk to him and he talks back, and when I hear him singing it almost makes me want to sing along with him."

Mrs. Emery sat very still for a few minutes, smiling to herself and listening to Peter's happy little song.

"Well," she said at last. "You may take him right in the cage. I won't have any use for it."

Marilyn stared at the floor. Then she said, "I'm not taking Peter home, Mrs. Emery. I just came to see if he was all right, that's all. He's my Easter present to you."

"Oh, but I don't want to take Peter away from you!" exclaimed Mrs. Emery.

"But I want you to have him," said Marilyn. I have \$3 in my bank at home and when I save enough I'll buy another parakeet." She walked over to the cage and stuck her finger inside. Peter pecked at it, chirping happily.

"Good-by Peter," she said. "He's happy here, Mrs. Emery. I can tell. And now that I know he's OK, I'm happy too."

"Well, I just don't know what to say," gasped Mrs. Emery. "I certainly do love little Peter and "

Just then Peter chirped very clearly, "Merry Easter!"

Marilyn laughed. "Peter knows what to say. Merry Easter, Mrs. Emery, and thank you for being so kind to Peter."

Later, when Marilyn and her father climbed in the car, her father said, "I'm very proud of you, Marilyn."

"Mrs. Emery needed Peter, Daddy," said Marilyn. "She needed him very much."

"I know," answered her father. "It was kind of you to give him to her. And when we get home I'm going to put another \$3 in your bank for that new parakeet!"

Easter Joy

Look, everyone, look!
Leaves are lovely on bush and bough,
Robins build in the treetops now,
A song sounds in the brook!

Run, every child, run!
Flowers are shining by hollow and hill,
Buttercup, violet, daffodil,
All bright in the sun!

Bells silverly ring!
With grass and flowers and bud uncurled,
Easter is back in the beautiful world—
Sing, everyone, sing!

-NANCY BYRD TURNER Used by permission of the author

Hobby Alley

No hocus-pocus here! The author shows how he builds each of his unique light-bulb scenes piece by piece, working through the lamp's narrow throat with a special pin-tipped wire. Results? See the next page.

My Adventures



as a BULB SNATCHER

By ROBERT E. SEARIGHT

NEVER DREAMED when I began it that my hobby would bring me personal letters from such celebrities as Amos 'n' Andy and Robert (Believe It or Not) Ripley, or that I would be written up in newspaper stories and even invited to appear on TV. These experiences have been all the more enjoyable because they were unexpected. But even without them, I would still be building miniature scenes inside light bulbs, as I've been doing for more than 35 years. It's a spare-time pleasure with plenty of excitement.

Even people who know how ships are built in bottles sometimes doubt that I make my light-bulb creations without some trick, such as cutting the bulb in two to insert the figures and then fusing the glass together again. Elaborate scenes such as the Last Supper [see next page] often puzzle folks at first. Yet my only secrets are my three Ps: planning, practice, and patience. I build each scene of pieces small enough to insert through the bulb's throat. Then I assemble them and glue them in place inside the bulb. Anyone can do it.

The cost of any creation rarely exceeds 50 cents. Time is my biggest investment; some complicated scenes have taken well over 100 hours. In my opinion, one of the best I ever made was of two battleships and an aircraft carrier. For that one, I whittled, inserted, and glued together close to 2,000 pieces. The carrier had about 25 planes on its flight deck and another 200 or so on the hangar deck below. Each was made of seven pieces of whittled wood. That scene now is in the Believe It or Not museum.

Navy scenes are among my favorites, partly because my wife and I have lived in Long Beach, Calif., site of a large naval base, since 1926. But I've also done lots of religious, railroad, and farm scenes, which reflect both my Methodist upbringing in the Middle West and the years I spent as a train conductor. Some even hint at my age (I'll be 78 this month).

For instance, I once fashioned a complete old-time grocery store with meat counter, vegetable bins, cracker barrel, and shelves loaded down with canned goods. I also have made several turn-of-the-century barbershops. The most elaborate had six chairs, each with a customer in it and a barber standing behind. Tiny mirrors, pictures, and calendars decorated the walls, and such essentials as combs, brushes, razors, lotion bottles, and towel containers were on shelves.

Thinking up subjects is less of a problem than deciding which to execute. I get ideas by looking at pictures, by harnessing my imagination, by reading the Bible, and even from dreams. Other people often have suggestions, too, so I've never lacked a wide variety of subjects from which to choose. Among scenes I've completed recently are a rustic cottage, built in a 300-watt bulb, and the Eiffel Tower. My main project now is recreating the biblical scene of Jesus and the woman at the well (John 4:7-30).

My wife always has been my number-one idea man and helper. She does a great deal of the whittling of human figures, which are by far the hardest objects to reproduce realistically for a scene. I usually tackle figures for sports scenes myself, however, since I'm more familiar with characteristic positions and movements.

When we made the Last Supper and Crucifixion scenes, she cut the characters from dowels and dressed them. And during the height of Amos 'n' Andy's popularity, she whittled and dressed the two of them as they might have appeared in real life. I made their gas station and installed our work in a bulb, then sent it off to the famous team as a gift. Apparently they got a big kick out of it, for they sent us an autographed picture showing the bulb between them.

Over the years I suppose I've made 1,000 or more different scenes. The construction process is always basically the same. All I need in the way of materials are a few wooden fruit or vegetable boxes and maybe some dowels for whittling, heavier wood pieces for the base, tempera colors for tinting, glue, and, of course, clear bulbs. I've worked with flashlight bulbs (in one I built an aircraft carrier with a plane on its deck) and on up through common household sizes to 1,500-watt giants.

After I have in mind, or on paper,

The Last Supper: Its drama is captured in this compact scene, one of some 25 the author has kept.





The Crucifixion: This simple creation, representing many hours of work, is one of Mr. Searight's all-time favorites. His wife carved each figure from dowels, using only a pocketknife.

Even the "rocks" were whittled from wood scraps.

the scene I want to do, I put a piece of gummed paper around the throat of the bulb, just above the brass tip, and file through it while rotating the bulb to make a circular cut. When the tip breaks off clean, taking the filament with it, I peel away the tape, smooth any rough edges, and wash the bulb.

Next, I make a ring on which the scene—or, more correctly, the floor boards holding the scene—will rest. With a compass, I draw on a piece of wood a circle of the proper diameter to fit in the bulb and cut it out with a coping saw. Then I cut out and remove the center of the circle. The ring which remains is about ¼ inch wide, from hollow center to outer edge, and will fit around the inside edge of the bulb. I cut this ring in half and hinge it with cloth, fold it, insert it in the bulb, then flap it open so it forms a full circular platform for my scene.

From then on, it's a matter of whittling, coloring, fitting, gluing, and assembling pieces that make up the scene. We use an ordinary pocket knife for the whittling, but I have a special tool for working up through the bulb's narrow throat. It is a piece of wire 8

to 12 inches long with a straight pin soldered on one end. I use that tip for putting pieces into place in the bulb and the other, bent into a hook, for applying gluc. Since I can bend the wire into any shape I please, there's hardly a place I can't reach.

Nearly every day I spend a couple of pleasant hours with my bulbs and, since I usually have two or three scenes in the making, I often get so wrapped up I don't know where to stop. When one is finished, I'm eager to start another different or harder. That's one reason I've given away (but never sold) most of my creations to people I think will enjoy them. I have, however, kept about 25 favorites, including the Last Supper and the Crucifixion, the pair I have exhibited most often in hobby shows.

Every time I work I learn something new about doing things better or faster. But when I started, I had to learn even the fundamentals the hard way—and it took two dares to get me where I am today.

The first came back in 1900, when I was 18. My brother took me to the railroad depot and showed me what

the telegraph operator had built in a quart bottle. It was a tiny sawbuck with a log across it and a miniature bucksaw in the log. To show off, I told my brother that anybody could do the same. He said I couldn't and that set me off.

I had a hard time finding a suitable bottle, but I finally succeeded. I cut two pieces of wood scrap for one end of the buck and got them in the bottle in jig time. Then I found out how contrary two little pieces of wood can be. It took about 10 days, working a few moments at a time, to get them joined together in the "X" shape to form one side of my sawbuck. After that it went easier; I got the other end assembled and the crossbar on top. Then, disaster: I dropped the bottle. But by then I knew I could do it—and I did, three weeks later.

That started my hobby. I kept on building things in bottles. The most fun was hearing folks speculate on how I had done it. The idea to build in bulbs didn't spring up until we moved to California and a fellow I worked with showed me a newspaper picture of a light bulb with a four-

masted schooner in it.

'Now there's something you couldn't do," he said. I told him I not only could, but I'd even stand the bulb on a base and make an upright ornament out of it. He said, "Show me." It was another dare!

I spent the whole weekend thinking, experimenting, and building, but Monday morning I handed the fellow what I said I would. His folks have the ship to this day. And I've been building in

light bulbs ever since.

I suppose the real test of any hobby is how you feel about it after you've been at it a few hours. Sometimes I spend most of a day with mine, yet it never fails to refresh me. It's like

talking with an old friend.

My hobby has taught me some things, too. To get anything done right, I have to be thoughtful, orderly, and patient. When I get impatient, I must remember that important things are made only by putting lots of little things together. And I am reminded often of the Power greater than man who has given me the ability to train my eyes and control my hands so I can create something.

Then, too, I've met many wonderful people. Last year, when I had my name listed in Together's Name Your Hobby column, I heard from readers all over the country. I sent one or two skeptics bulb scenes so they could see for themselves. But I'm getting used to hearing people say that they don't think I could have done what they

see before their eyes. It's been that way for more than 35 years now-and I don't suppose things

are going to change in the next 35!

Name your Hobby

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Mrs. W. L. Copeland, Box 482, Great Bend, Kans. (Albaugh, Nellis, Schenck, Stanford); Helen A. Wesp, 10435 McPherson, Indianapolis 20, Ind. (Scott, Bouslog, Herrman, Wesp, Griffith, Fye); Verna Haas, SR 3, Box 42, Willits, Calif. (Salis-bury, Hull, Cox, Sprague, Neil, Pickle, Jones, March, Haas, Shoemaker, Kimball, Pedite, Adams,

Olds, Mott).

Leonard W. Smith, 104 Highland Ave., Lancaster, Ky. (Smith, Larsen, Sams, Berryman, Ware, Huffman, Norris, Wood, Stormes); Mrs. J. Burns Terrell, Box 534, Sabinal, Tex. (Burns, Truitt, Massengale, Ricks, Butler, Pullen, Ward, Taylor, Dollahite, Halliburton, Bryan); Mrs. Avis Bader, Burlington, Colo. (Wagner, Wagoner, Van Wagoner, Van Wormer, Knox, Corey, Henry, Bader); F. E. Ervin, 177 Gillette St., Painesville, Ohio (Ervin, Price); Bruce Campbell, Jr., Box 388, Willernie, Minn. (Adams, Green, Bouton, Johnson, Low, Lowe, Slack, Longthorne, Carnochan, Milroy, Hamblin, Lewis, Scott, Cunningham, Hood, Gogar).

Hood, Gogar).

Mrs. James E. Miller, 910 Williams St., Boonville, Ind. (Lenn, Bell, Shaul, Hale, Griffith, Williams, Dover, Fetty, Davis, Applegate, James); Lucile Stutler, 105 Neely Ave., West Union, W. Va. (Stutler, Eddy, Jackson, Day, Ross, House, Phades, Brack, Newberger, Post, Bezer, Baker, Rhodes, Brock, Newberger, Post, Bezer, Baker, Tedrick, Teter, Miller, Cunningham, Faris, Chal-font, Palmer, Barrickman).

GLASSWARE: Mrs. Homer Thompson, 127 Main St., Carthage, III. (colored goblets and tumblers).

HANDKERCHIEFS: Mrs. Paul E. Etheridge, 901 Denson Ave., Madison, Tenn.

HUMOR: William K. Webb, 135 E. Adams Ave., Vandergrift, Pa. (collecting jokes, poems).

MADONNAS: Mrs. Homer Thompson, 127 Main

PENCILS: E. L. Conner, 2643 Evergreen Dr., Charleston, W. Va.

PITCHERS: Jean Balcone, Meadville, Mo.

PLATES: Mrs. Doris Boulware, 614 W. South 5t., Glendale 2, Calif. (hand painted).

PLAYER-PIANO ROLLS: Mrs. Norman E. Green, Brooks Rd., RD 5, Binghamton, N.Y.

POETRY: Louis R. Reifsnyder, 408 N. 41st St., Philadelphia, Pa.

POST CARDS: Edgar Hardman, 2010 Mayfield Dr., Gadsden, Ala. (of Methodist churches and institutions); Robert G. Dasse, 20 Franklin St., Apt. 3, Meriden, Conn. (of churches, state capitols).

PUPPETS: Mrs. Jane C. Mitchell, 12727 Sherman Way, North Hollywood, Calif.

RECIPES: Mrs. George M. Allen, Worcester, N.Y. (those that cite Scripture for ingredients); Mrs. Robert Carr, Main St., RD 1, Norwell, Mass.

ROCKS & MINERALS: Bill Graff, 133 E. Washington Ave., Du Bois, Pa.; George W. Walton, 1908 Palm St., Reading, Pa.; Mrs. Myron W. Rice, R. 2, Weedsport, N.Y.

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STAMPS: Robbie Robinson, Montrose Ave., Garrison, Md. (U.S. commemoratives); Wesley Wagar, 417 Van Buren Ave., Winner, S. Dak.; Robert G. Dasse, 20 Franklin St., Apt. 3, Meriden, Conn.

TEAPOTS: Robert H. Burns, 1317 Garfield St., Laramie, Wyo.

WOOD CARVINGS: Frank W. Rougvie, 59 Belmont St., North Quincy, Mass. (of animals).

WOOD SAMPLES: Rev. J. Neland Hester, 702 S. 7th St., Brownfield, Tex.

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Jan Clapp (13), 424 Angular St., Clinton, Ky.; Charles Simpson (15), 624 N. Settlemier, Wood-PEN PALS (open to age 18): James Heath

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DI. Mangga Besar Raja 49, Djakarta VI/I, Djawa, Indonesia; Mary Zimmerman (17), 1410 N. 67th St., Milwaukee 13, Wis.
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Jose, Calif.

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Alton Memorial Hospital, Alton, Ill.; Keith Strong (10), RR 1, St. Ignatius, Mont.; Karen Williams (15), Box 235, Wolcottville, Ind.; David (13) and Sarah Ann (16) Wade, 13 E. Glen Iris, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Barbara Crosby (12), Hoffman Route, Livingston, Mont.; Rebecca Corey (17), 1207 W. 83rd St. Seattle 7, Wash.



Weekend

Missionaries

Loaded with gifts and equipment, a visitor's station wagon is waved past Tijuana entry port.



The patro at the Rosalio Saenz home serves as an improvised church for Sunday services—in both English and Spanish.

Down Mexico Way

In a remote valley in northern Mexico, some young Californians find opportunity—and new friends.



Laying new floor in school, Al Schindler and Marlys Miller wield hammers while Janet Campbell and Carl Duckworth pass some needed boards through a window.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S mountains-to-beaches playground offers countless pleasant ways to spend a weekend. Yet a group of young Methodists in the Los Angeles area leave close-to-home diversions on weekends and travel 175 miles to a remote valley in Mexico, all for the sake of doing hard physical labor—without pay!

El Valle de las Palmas is a dry-farming community about five miles long and two miles wide in Mexico's Baja California Peninsula. Between it and the nearest paved highway are 20 miles of poor gravel. The 500 men, women, and children who live here have no town or church. There are only two small general stores and a one-room primary school, which is pressed into service as a community center.

Economic conditions in the Valley of the Palms have been particularly difficult in the last decade. Year after year the area has been plagued by scorching drought, which has withered both the crops and the hopes of an already poverty-stricken people.

It was Christmas, 1954, when the plight of this Mexican community first came to the attention of the Aldersgate young couples' class of First Methodist Church in Long Beach. The couples sponsored a party for children of the valley and returned home eager to undertake efforts toward relieving the destitution of their new Mexican friends. But the class members, many with young families, had limited time to devote to regular trips to Las Palmas. They turned for aid to their church's single young adults, and during the spring of 1955 this group made an excursion to the valley, tools in hand. They sanded and refinished desks and added a wall blackboard to the school's equipment.

Soon even the single young people found they needed reinforcements. At conferences and camps they told about Las Palmas and asked for help. Eventual results: formation of a Valle de las Palmas Steering Committee and invitations to Methodist young adults throughout the area to join in planning projects and contributing labor, materials, time, and financial support.

With shortage of water one of the valley's chief problems, an early effort of the young people was to help with well-digging. On trips to Las Palmas they took along forms for pouring concrete well casings, which they helped install. They bought and fixed up two pumps and placed them in wells. An old automobile (junk-yard cost, \$60) was rebuilt and mounted over one well to furnish power for pumping. With crude tools, the Americans—who also provided seeds and gas—helped valley residents clear and level land for crops. At the school, they built outdoor rest rooms, enlarged the classroom, laid a new floor.

No trip of these visitors is complete without gifts—clothing, toys, kitchenware, even two used sewing machines. One Long Beach member rounded up enough parts to assemble two bicycles. Through the Heifer Project, Inc., a young dairy cow was shipped to one of the valley's two schoolteachers. Her family includes eight children and two grandchildren. The Americans not only paid for transporting the animal, but helped the family build her pen and shed.

At least as important as the success of completed projects is the spirit of understanding which has grown up, despite the language barrier, between the Californians and their Mexican neighbors. The weekenders, who feel they have barely scratched the surface in helping meet the valley's great needs, have plans for many important projects in the future. But far from regarding their trips to Las Palmas as social work, they look forward to these visits to deepen friendships by working with the valley people toward what have become shared goals.

Weekends are far too short when it comes to jobs as big as digging a well or flooring a room. But busy schedules never omit Sunday-morning worship services with the valley residents. Eventually, the young people hope, there will be a Methodist pastor living in Las Palmas, preferably a native of Mexico and a man schooled in agriculture as well as the ministry. Meanwhile, the community will remain as it is today, the special concern of these young Methodist laymen who, as weekend missionaries, are reaping a rich harvest of new friends and vital Christian experiences.

Six-year-old Francisco Gallardo, son of a valley schoolteacher, is impressed by a heifer the Americans presented to the family.





London Bridge is the same game, north or south of the border. These girls play it in an open field near their school.



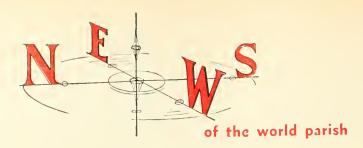
This crude shelter of sticks and grass, built between two large boulders, is home to one Valle de las Palmas family. The box Addie Sellin and Frank Rutar are delivering is jammed with clothing and dishes.



Digging a well in rocky soil is hard work—but fun, too.

Worship service: as Raul Ruis plays, Carl Duckworth leads the open-air congregation in song.





GENERAL CONFERENCE OPENS IN DENVER APRIL 27

About 11 o'clock on the morning of April 27, Bishop Gerald H. Kennedy of Los Angeles will mount the platform of the Denver Municipal Auditorium, rap his gavel sharply, and announce:

"The sixth General Conference of The Methodist Church will please be in order.'

Nine hundred delegates and bishops, and several thousand visitors, will direct their attention to the chair, and the supreme governing and lawmaking body of the church—the General Conference-will begin functioning. [See Methodist Democracy in Action, February, 1960, page 24, and Days of Decision at Denver, November, 1959, page 73.]

The Conference meets quadrennially, repealing or changing old laws, adding new ones, and determining policies and programs for emphasis in the next four years. It alone can do this because, as the *Discipline* states in paragraph 517.

"No person, no paper, no organization has the authority to speak officially for The Methodist Church, except only the General Conference under the Constitution."

The Conference will open with Communion for bishops and delegates in the auditorium theater. Then they will move to the auditorium annex for the first business session, at which time the Conference will be organized, welcoming messages delivered, and other opening formalities conducted.

The all-important episcopal address

will be delivered that evening for the Council of Bishops by Bishop William C. Martin of the Dallas-Fort Worth Area. It is the Council's comprehensive report on the state of the church, its past activities, its future goals. [See Methodism Speaks Up Again, page

While the Conference officially opens April 27, there will be a reception for bishops, their wives, and delegates at the Denver-Hilton Hotel the evening before.

Generally, the Conference will open each morning with a devotional service conducted by a bishop, followed by a business session. Afternoons will be devoted to committee meetings and a special worship service in Trinity Church at 4 p.m. Evenings have been set aside for committee meetings (first days), entertainment (middle days), or business sessions (final days).

Delegates will have their desks and chairs on the oval-shaped floor of the annex, where wives of bishops also will be seated. Delegations are seated according to a drawing by the Commission on Entertainment. Members of the Judicial Council, the Council of Secretaries, and Council of Bishops will sit on the platform, while visitors -expected to number from 3,000 to 5,000 each session—will occupy the balcony. Guest tickets have been distributed on a first-come, first-served basis.

The program arranged by the Commission on Entertainment includes speakers, a dramatic presentation, and

activities outside the Conference. Speakers include Dr. George A. Buttrick, Harvard theologian and commentary editor of The Interpreter's Bible, who will preach and lecture on the Bible; Dr. Evcrett W. Palmer, pastor of First Church, Glendale, Calif.,

an oratorio. For visitors and families of delegates, there will be special

who will speak on Christian education; Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, pastor of Christ Church, New York City, whose topic will be peace; the Rev. Murray Dickson, missionary in La Paz, Bolivia, who will discuss missions, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Washington, D.C., who will interpret the work of the general benevolence agencies.

The drama will be given Saturday, April 30, by the Denver Area. Called Land of Promise, it depicts the coming of Methodism to Colorado and the West, and its growth in the last 101 years.

The oratorio, The Invisible Fire, is scheduled for Wednesday, May 4, under sponsorship of the Council of Secretaries. Four nationally known soloists and a chorus of 200 voices, directed by Berton Coffin of the Colorado University school of music, will perform, accompanied by the Denver Symphony Orchestra conducted by Willis Page, leader of the Nashville Symphony.

The Invisible Fire is based on the life and conversion of John Wesley. A recording of the performance will be made by the Methodist Publishing House. The record, the libretto, and a booklet by Bishop Oxnam interpreting the Wesley tradition in the contemporary church's work will be available after the Conference.

There also will be daily performances by choirs, and congregational singing at all services and business sessions.

Dr. Roger Dexter Fce, director of the University of Denver school of music, will lead the Communion choir and, on two other occasions, massed choirs. C. Edward Stallings, minister of music at Taylor Memorial Church, Oakland, Calif., will lead generalsession singing, and Dr. James R. Houghton, professor of church music and worship at Boston University's school of theology, will direct singing at afternoon worship services.

Ten choral groups will perform, including the Ambassadors Quartet from Africa.

The Conference is expected to wind up between May 7 and May 11.

Top Conference Issues: Jurisdictions and Union

The two major issues before the General Conference in Denver late this month, according to veteran observers, will be the report on the Jurisdictional system and the uniting of three social-



Denver Auditorium, site of the sixth General Conference.

action boards to form one new board.

Together asked several Conference officials to select the five most important issues. All named the report of the Commission to Study the Jurisdictional System and all but one the union of the three boards. No other issue was mentioned more than twice.

The Jurisdictional report recommends "no basic changes" in the system, but suggests action at the local level to foster interracial brotherhood.

Even before the report was made public, Dr. Leon T. Moore, General Conference secretary, had received several hundred memorials asking no change in the system and a lesser number seeking its abolishment. Under it, the church has six Jurisdictions, five on a geographic basis and one, the Central, for most Negro congregations.

When the report and memorials reach the Conference floor, many delegates expect major debate. However, Dr. Harold A. Bosley of First Church, Evanston, Ill., feels the report has a better-than-even chance of being accepted because Central Jurisdiction's representatives supported it within the Commission. Dr. Bosley led the fight at the 1956 Conference to have the Commission appointed.

The second major item—uniting the social-action boards—is expected to draw less debate. The Co-ordinating Council has recommended that the Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations unite and form the Board of Christian Social Concerns with headquarters in Washington, D.C. It would have three divisions: Peace and World Order, Human Relations and Economic Affairs, and Temperance and General Welfare. Staffs of the three boards have approved a form of union generally similar to that of the Council.

Other issues expected to command extra attention are world peace and disarmament, the episcopacy, legisla-tion recommended by boards and agencies, and the 1960-64 quadrennial



1. Nelson Gibson, Ir., who has been appointed full-time lay leader of the North Carolina Annual Conference.

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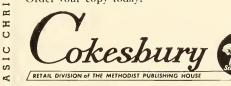
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program—particularly continuation of the Commission on Christian Higher Education.

Still other topics mentioned are the program for overseas Methodism; the church's stand on temperance and tobacco; ritual and hymnal studies; marriage of divorced persons [see Should Methodism Liberalize Its Rules on Marrying Divorced Persons? page 26]; future ecumenical participation; separation of church and state, and the local church.

The *Discipline*, paragraph eight, lists 14 items with which the General Conference can deal. They range from conditions, privileges, and duties of membership through the powers, duties, and privileges of bishops to "such other legislation as may be necessary, subject to the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution."

Paragraph nine lists restrictive rules. The General Conference cannot revoke, alter, or change the Articles of Religion; it cannot eliminate the episcopacy or itinerant general superintendency; it cannot eliminate certain rights of preachers and church members. Nor can it revoke or change the General Rules of the United Societies, nor appropriate funds of the Publishing House for any use other than stated.

Most of the Conference work is done through standing committees. Each delegate is assigned to one, being permitted to name a preference. The committees, which will meet in downtown Denver Protestant churches, consider the memorials and vote either concurrence (agreement) or nonconcurrence on each. Changes may be made in those receiving concurrence before they reach the floor or from the floor. Delegates then approve or reject them.

Memorials receiving nonconcurrence in committees are given to the delegates in one of the final sessions for disposition as nonconcurrent.

Understanding Issues

Together has carried many feature articles and news items dealing with issues expected to come before the General Conference. These references may help interested readers better understand why these topics are important:

Jurisdictional system and union of boards: Four Bishops Answer Four Timely Questions, March, 1960, page 14: Days of Decision at Denver, November, 1959, page 73: How Should Methodists Organize? May, 1959, page 17.

World peace and disarmament: There Are No Short Cuts to Peace, September, 1959, page 14; Missiles and Civilization, October, 1959, page 14; Should the United Nations Admit Red China? March, 1957, page 24; What Can Christians Do? October, 1958, page 30; Peace on Earth Starts in the Heart, December, 1959, page 26; The Church and The Peace, July, 1957, page 9; To Survive Man Must Serve. March, 1959, page 16; There's Hope on the Main Road, page 14.

The episcopacy and pastorate: Methoddism's Man on the Move, January, 1958, page 28: How Should Methodists Organize? May, 1959, page 17; Days of Decision at Denver, November, 1959, page 73; The Council of Bishops (color picture), March. 1958, inside cover: What Is A Methodist Bishop? March, 1958, page 13: Methodism's Man at the Middle, February, 1957, page 22.

Quadrennial program and Methodism: A Prayer for The Methodist Church, November, 1959, page 13: Methodism's Stake in the Newest State, January, 1959, page 35; 1984—Only 25 Years Away, November, 1959, page 79: Are 'Foreign' Missions Through? January, 1959, page 32; Bolivia—A Land of Decision, February, 1959, page 35; Methodism: A Province in the Kingdom, November, 1959, page 77; Sarawak—Once Head-Hunter Land, January, 1960, page 37; Beachhead in Hawaii, August, 1959, page 37; What Do Methodists Believe' November, 1959, page 58; 175th Anniversary Issue, November, 1959.

Board Plans Four-Year Evangelism Program

The Board of Missions has voted to launch a four-year program of evangelism, *Our Mission Today*.

It will give world-wide emphasis to evangelism in four "Lands of Decision," to production of Christian literature, and to church development in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. There also will be a nation-wide study program on the mission of the Church.

The "Lands of Decision" are West Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Argentina, and China-in-dispersion (a term used to designate Formosa, Hong Kong, and overseas Chinese in Southeast Asian countries).

In explaining its plan to increase production of Christian literature and audio-visual aids, the Board pointed to the steady stream of propaganda coming from the Communist world and said:

"Christian forces cannot afford to plan for less than an all-out effort to win the minds of men for Christ."

Ninety-three new missionaries were commissioned at the Board's meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

The 135-member Board also voted a record \$22,321,749 appropriation for the next fiscal year beginning June 1, an increase of nearly \$500,000 over the previous year.

New Board Secretaries

The Co-ordinating Council wants the proposed new Board of Christian Social Concerns to have one general secretary and three associate general secretaries.

The Board, with General Conference approval, will unite the present Boards of Temperance, World Peace, and Social and Economic Relations. Its administrative head would be the general secretary, with the associates heading the three divisions—Peace and World Order, Human Relations and Economic Affairs, and Temperance and General Welfare.

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UPCOMING EVENTS

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APRIL

10—Palm Sunday. 15—Good Friday.

17—Easter.

19-26-Council of Bishops meeting, Denver, Colo.

24—National Christian College Day. 27-May 11—General Conference, Denver, Colo.

28—Dinner for alumni of Methodist educational institutions, Denver,

WSCS STUDY TOPICS: General Program—New Lights for Town and Country, by Anne McKenzie and Rosemary Nixon; Circle Program— Turning on the Lights, by the same writers.

WDCS Resolutions

The Woman's Division of Christian Service, meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa., has voted to memorialize the General Conference to "take clearly defined steps to remove the pattern of segregation from the structure of the Church and from its total program and practices.

In other action at its final sessions, the WDCS also: condemned anti-Semitism; asked Congress to enact a federal antilynching law and legislation guaranteeing voting rights for all; urged Methodist women to work for state laws making 16 the minimum marriage age, and recommended that Puerto Rico be allowed to choose between statehood and independence.

SMU's Dr. Tate Heads NASC

Dr. Willis M. Tate, president of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex., was named president of the National Association of Schools and Colleges of The Methodist Church at the organization's annual meeting in Atlantic City, N.J.

Dr. Carl C. Bracy, president of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, was elected vice-president; Dr. Ralph



New NASC officers (left to right): Dr. Tate, Dr. Bracy, Dr. Decker, and Dr. Rogers. There are 126 church-related schools in the group,



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CENTURY CLUB

Together adds only two new members to its Century Club roll this month. Can it be that we are running out of Methodists 100 or more years old, or are their friends neglecting to tell us about them? April's members are:

Miss Katie Diffenderfer, 101, Covington, Ind.

Mrs. Cora Ellen Candlen, 103, Rainsburg, Pa.

Names of other Methodists qualifying for the Club will be published as received from readers.

W. Decker, of the Board of Education, Nashville, became secretary, and Dr. Vance D. Rogers, president, Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr., treasurer.

Bishop Seeks Stricter Liquor-Industry Controls

Bishop John Wesley Lord, head of the General Board of Temperance, has called for stricter state and federal controls on the alcohol industry.

"We must find workable, legal ways through political action to establish effective social controls of the liquor industry," the Boston bishop told the Board's annual meeting.

Present liquor-control systems, he said, produce rich revenues but do not contribute "either to a decline in the rate of excessive drinking or to the development of a constructive program for the prevention of alcoholism."

Bishop Lord urged churches and temperance groups to join in building stronger public opinion in favor of stricter controls. He proposed new legislation including:

1. A change in license-fee and tax policies to emphasize the social purpose

of regulation of the alcohol industry.

2. Regulation of competitive practices in the industry within reasonable and constitutional limits to reduce the necessity for seeking expansion of consumer markets.

3. Stringent regulation and enforcement in the distribution of alcoholic beverages at the state and local levels.

Propose Special Training For Foreign Missionaries

A radically different training program for missionaries abroad has won approval, in principle, from the Board of Missions' division of world missions.

The new pre-field training envisions a missionary community with "spiritual disciplines" and an intensive curriculum of studies in the Bible, theology, missions, linguistics, anthropology, international relations, and orientation. It would be established near a university or seminary with a select faculty and special facilities to simulate missionary life in the field. There would be accommodations for 75 to 100 students.

Methodists will work through the National Council of Churches to determine whether other denominations would be interested in cooperating in establishing such training communities. The purpose would be to prepare missionaries to face more adequately the rapidly changing social, political, and religious conditions in foreign mission fields.

The new program was revealed at the Board of Missions meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa., and is being explored also by the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

Visits Arab Refugee Camp

The Rev. Ira B. Allen of Detroit Lakes, Minn., reports that conditions in an Arab refugee camp near Jericho are much improved over what they were four years ago [see 'City' With No Place to Go, April, 1958, page 20].

Mr. Allen visited the camp, which houses 40,000 persons, and participated



Arab refugees in camp near Jericho await distribution of gifts.

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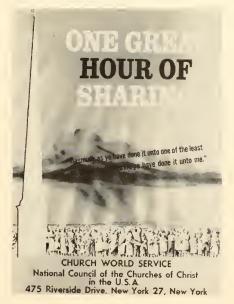
in a ceremony at which gifts were distributed to the refugees.

CWS Needs \$11,418,000

Church World Service is asking for \$11,418,000 this year for its world-wide program of assistance to homeless, hungry, and destitute people in other lands.

Thirty-five major U.S. Protestant and Eastern Orthodox communions co-operate with CWS in its ministries of relief. Many will hold special services on Sunday, March 27, and take offerings dedicated to One Great Hour of Sharing, theme of the appeal.

Most Methodists made their donations in the Week of Dedication, which ended March 6.



This CWS poster is being used to raise \$11,418,000 for relief of the homeless and the destitute overseas.

Upper Room: 25 Years Old

The Upper Room, the devotional guide published by the Board of Evangelism, began its 25th anniversary year in March, with a record circulation of 3,250,000.

The pocket-sized booklet is international, interdenominational, and interracial, Editor J. Manning Potts pointed out. It appears in 30 languages and 37 editions, with many denominations cooperating in its sponsorship, publication, and use.

Dibelius To Retire in '61

Bishop Otto Dibelius, head of the Evangelical Church in Berlin-Brandenburg, will retire from all church offices at the end of 1961.

The 79-year-old clergyman also is chairman of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany, and a copresident of the World Council of Churches. His last official duty will be attending the WCC's Third Assembly in New Delhi, India, in December,



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1961. The bishop has long been an outspoken critic of East Germany's antireligious policies and a target of Communist attacks.

In announcing his retirement plans, the bishop issued what he called his "clerical last will," stressing that the Church "must never surrender to worldly powers and must continuously resist the infiltration into its midst of the spirit of agitation and propaganda."

Oxnam Doubts Kennedy's Freedom From Church Control

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, in an interview with The New York Times, says he knows Sen. John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) as a "sincere, able person with a very fine mind," but questions whether he could be entirely "free of Roman Catholic hierarchical control" if elected U.S. president. The Senator is a candidate for his party's presidential nomination.

"Whether he would be independent of hierarchy pressure is a question that Protestant and Jewish voters would have to weigh," the Washington, D.C., bishop declares.

He bases his opinion on a report that Kennedy canceled an inter-faith speaking engagement at a cardinal's insistence. However, Kennedy's office terms the report "inaccurate."

\$8,092,612 for Schools

Methodists gave \$8,092,612 for current operation of their schools and colleges last year, according to a report by Dr. John O. Gross of the Board of Education.

The money—almost \$1 million more than in 1958—went to the 118 educational institutions related to the Board. Their enrollment was 197,939 students.

Dr. Gerald O. McCulloh, the Board's director of theological education, revealed that the 877 Methodist-seminary graduates last year fell far short of the church's minimum need of 1,200 ministers. There were 3,289 students in Methodist seminaries in 1959.



Miss Kunsman, Superior, Wis.

Named 'Miss Student Nurse'

Miss Claudia L. Kunsman, a senior in the school of nursing at Methodist Hospital, Madison, Wis., has been named "Miss Methodist Student Nurse" for 1960 by the Board of Hospitals and Homes.

The 20-year-old Superior, Wis., girl was selected for the honor on the basis of professional interest in her work, personality, and attractiveness. She was picked from a field of 35 candidates, all of whom were seniors in the upper third of their classes in Methodist schools of nursing and had written a 200-word statement on "Why I Chose the Nursing Profession."

'Foremost World Citizen'

Boston University has awarded Dr. Albert Schweitzer, Nobel Prize winner and famed medical missionary, a citation as the "foremost world citizen." See My Visit With Albert Schweitzer, July, 1957, page 34.] It was presented to him in Lambarene, French Equatorial Africa, on his 85th birthday by President Harold C. Case, who was touring Africa.



Pupils and teachers of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Charleston, S.C., and their Sunday-School Special-an 88-seat coach lent by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad when fire destroyed their church and left them without a home.



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The Rev. S. S. Olafsson with three descendants of Philip Embury: Mrs. Lula Johnson (center), Mrs. George Schwelling, and Nancy Lou Schwelling, who was baptized recently.

Embury Descendants

First Church of South St. Paul, Minn., has its own personal touch of Methodist Americana—members who are descendants of Philip Embury, the Irish lay preacher who founded the first Methodist Society in New York.

They are Mrs. Lula Hall Johnson, her daughter, Mrs. George Schwelling, and the latter's children.

Mrs. Johnson's late father, Harris Erving Hall, who died a year ago at 101, was the grandson of Philip Embury II, the grandson of Embury, the pioneer preacher. And that makes Nancy Lou Schwelling, who was baptized during Methodism's 175th anniversary celebration last December, the great-great-great-great-great-grand-daughter of the Irishman.

WDCS Treasurer Steps Up

Mrs. Porter Brown of New York and Salina, Kans., has been elected to the newly created post of general secretary, Woman's Division of Christian Service. Treasurer since 1958, she will serve in that capacity also until a successor is named.

Council Endorses POAU

The Co-ordinating Council of The Methodist Church has endorsed Protestants and Other Americans United for Separation of Church and State (POAU)—an independent religious-liberty group.

The endorsement followed completion of a four-year study of POAU requested by the 1956 General Conference.

The Council recommended the 1960 General Conference adopt a resolution which would:

- 1. Commend POAU efforts to preserve the principle of separation of church and state.
 - 2. Urge POAU to accelerate its pro-

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gram aimed at preventing use of public funds for support of church ac-

3. Urge upon Methodists and Methodist organizations the importance of providing financial support for POAU.

Dr. Louie D. Newton, Baptist minister of Atlanta, Ga., is president of POAU, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of Washington, D.C., is a vice-president. Glenn L. Archer, executive director, and the Rev. C. Stanley Lowell, associate director, also are Methodists. Headquarters Washington.

\$115 Million for Churches

Methodists spent \$115,006,000 building churches in 1959, according to a report by Dr. B. P. Murphy to the Board of Missions' meeting in Buck Hill Falls, Pa. This was \$4 million less than in 1958, but brought to \$986,278,-000 the amount spent on church building in the 1950-1960 period.

Dr. Murphy said the division of national missions made 357 grants totaling \$1,271,000 and 129 loans totaling \$2,369,000 for construction in 1959. In addition, fund drives by 268 congregations raised \$20,439,000 for new projects. Total indebtedness on church property last year was \$267,835,000.

CAMERA CLIQUE

Know Your Subject: Lensman D. L. Richardson's storytelling pictures for Weekend Missionaries Down Mexico Way [pages 62-65] represent far more than a one-weekend acquaintance with the project. Even before he queried us about it, he had visited the Las Palmas Valley several times with Los Angeles area Methodists (he's a member of First Church, Hollywood), so he knew the region and its people—and on his visits, his cameras went along. All this helps explain the finished feature's warmth and authenticity, which photographic know-how alone couldn't have produced. Richardson's technical skills are topnotch; five days a week he's a motionpicture cameraman-and for weekend relaxation he shifts to still photography, preferring color work. Further proof of his versatility is seen on pages 59 and 60, and in the transparencies he contributed to the May, 1958, Christian Family reader-participation feature.

Here are photo credits for this issue:

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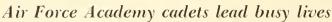
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Outside Colorado Springs' big First Church, Cadets John Warren (center) and Paul Clant chat with the pastor, Dr. Ben F. Lehmberg.



In the Shadow of Pikes Peak

A GAINST THE rugged brown and green beauty of the Rampart Range of Colorado's Rocky Mountains, the gleaming marble, metal, and glass of the new U.S. Air Force Academy campus shimmers sharply in startling contrast. Less than 20 miles away as the crow would fly—if crows were to fly that high—clouds wreathe the 14,110-foot summit of famed Pikes Peak.

Still to be completed on this picturesque campus is the ultramodern—and controversial—17-spired chapel. Work on this \$3-million structure is under way and is expected to be completed by summer, 1961.

Meanwhile, the cadets' spiritual development is by no means neglected. Of the 1,500 enrolled this year, 1,100 are Protestants—and, of these, Methodists are most numerous. Chaplain Charles I. Carpenter, a Methodist, gave up the two stars of a major general—he was chief of Air Force chaplains—to take up his Academy post. Here, among other duties, he conducts Protestant chapel services for the cadets, many of whom also participate in choir, religious instruction, and small group devotions. Some, too, teach Sunday-school classes for children of Academy personnel.

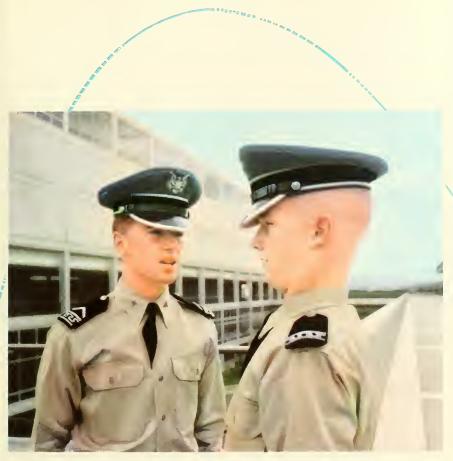
This year, there's an innovation in the religious program. It permits upper classmen to choose between attending chapel on the campus or worshiping with members of their own denominations in nearby Colorado

Buses carry cadets to and from the churches of their choice. Sometimes, of course, parting from a town friend can't be rushed.



After-church coffee hours help cadets make new acquaintances among the local populace.

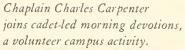




Once a fourth classman (freshman) himself, William Howell, from Alabama, now barks orders as Washingtonian Thomas Darborn stands braced.



Among rules for freshmen: dogtrot everywhere; cut square corners. Henry Horion of Florida shows how.







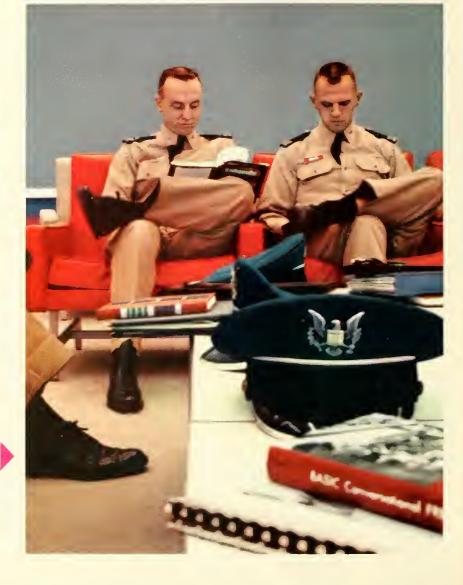
The late Cecil B. DeMille helped design the cadet wardrobe, including these natty dress whites worn on parade.



Four years of study lead cadets to the Bachelor of Science degree, but liberal arts subjects are stressed, too, along with such technical courses as physics and engineering.



Even in the space age, fencing helps sharpen eyes and hands. Cadets must take part in sports all four years.



Weekends provide a time for relaxing in a student lounge—with music in the background.

Together NEW YORK Area NEWS Edition



Mrs. Dail







Miss Rollins

Miss Chase





Mrs. Hambrick

Mr. Hambrick

Studwells See Ike in India

The William Studwell family, formerly of Pound Ridge, N.Y., were part of the vast throng that greeted President Eisenhower when he visited New Delhi, India.

Mrs. Studwell appeared in one of the newspaper pictures but only her husband's elbow showed because, he explains, "I was standing on a chair taking a picture of the President coming down the aisle at Delhi University. He stopped in front of me to ask an Indian girl her name."

He also reports that Mrs. Studwell chatted with Barbara Eisenhower at a tea and that Tommy "shook the hand of the boy who shook the hand of the President" and adds that neither boy has washed his hands since!

Mr. Studwell who is pastor of the Union Congregation in New Delhi, thinks that President Eisenhower might have attended services there had it not been that the earlier Episcopalian service gave him the chance to visit the Taj Mahal.

Proposal on Jurisdictions Draws Fire

Missionaries Commissioned

Six Area residents were in the group commissioned as missionaries at the annual meeting of the Board of Missions at Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. Roderick Dail of White Plains, N.Y., will go to India, Dr. Dail to teach theology and his wife to engage in writing and public relations.

Miss Barbara Chase of Glen Rock, N.J., will work in the field of literacy and Christian literature in Sarawak, Borneo.

Miss Ellen H. Rollins of Schenectady, N.Y., was commissioned as a deaconess. She is director of Christian Education at Trinity Church, Schenectady.

The Rev. and Mrs. Charles H. Hambrick of Bridgehampton, N.Y., will go to Okinawa to work with university students.

Study Help for Alcoholics

Two workshops on methods of helping alcoholics will be held for Methodist ministers of the New York East Conference under the sponsorship of the Committee on Pastoral Care. They are scheduled from 2 to 4:30 p.m., April 25 at the Methodist church in Farmingdale, N.Y.; and May 2 at Nichols Methodist Church, Trumbull, Conn.

The leader at both sessions will be the Rev. Yvelin Gardner of New York City, deputy executive director of the National Council on Alcoholism, Inc. Dr. Gardner is a graduate of Harvard College and has spent 15 years assisting clergymen in the techniques of handling the problems of alcoholics in their parishes.

Group discussion will be led in Farmingdale by the Rev. Charles Austin of New Canaan, Conn.; the Rev. Barent Johnson of Easton, Conn., and the Rev. David Chamberlain of New York City; and in Nichols by the Rev. Wendell Clark of Huntington, N.Y., the Rev. Elbert Parkhurst of Woodshaven, N.Y., and the Rev. Lloyd Dureen of Huntington.

Troy Loses Oldest Member

The oldest member of the Trov Conference and his widow died within 15 days of each other at the turn of the year.

The Rev. Seymour H. Smith, 94, died in Shelburne, Vt., December 20. The funeral was conducted in Swanton, one of his former parishes, by Burlington District Superintendent S. Wilson Francis and the Rev. Cornelius Vanden Broek, Clair E. Carpenter, W. Denson, and Milton M.

Drew Faculty and Students Express Disappointment

"Dismay" and "dissatisfaction" with the recommendation of the Jurisdictional study commission that the segregated administration of the church be continued has been strongly voiced by the faculty of the Theological School at Drew Uni-

In a statement issued January 28, the faculty states, "We are dismayed that the report of the commission does not reflect the agony which this body surely felt in finding that it must endorse a status quo which is less than completely just. We are disappointed that its decisions are not explicitly informed by the claims of the Christian faith.'

The statement enlarges upon the theological implications in the racial issue and declares, "We believe that because of its racial segregation The Methodist Church stands under divine judgment. In nothing else has the church more glaringly betrayed her Lord. Indeed this wall of hostility, erected not only in our hearts but built as well into the organization of our church, should call in question

the very authenticity of our worship."

The statement concludes, "It is humiliating that The Methodist Church should lag behind the advances being made under the law of the land by social agencies, labor unions, public schools, and other denominations."

Urge Immediate Steps

The Student Council of the Theological School charges recommendation is "inconsistent with the message of the Christian faith" and urges the General Conference to take "immediate steps" to dissolve the Central Jurisdiction.

One of the pulpit protests to receive prominent notice was that of the Rev. Dr. Edgar N. Jackson of Mamaroneck, N.Y., whose statement as reported by the New York Times charged the recommendation with "basic cowardice" and contended that when the church established the segregated system in order to unify its various branches it "sold its soul for the sake of statistics."

Methodist Negro clergymen in New York City, New Jersey, Long Island, and Westchester County also issued a protest against the recommendation as did the Board of Christian Social Relations of the New York East Conference.

Mrs. Smith died January 4, also in Shelburns. Burial was in Swanton.

Mr. Smith was admitted on trial to the Vermont Conference in 1894.



Posing with Bishop Newell (center) following rededication of a \$16,000 renovation project at Highland (N.Y.) Church are (l. to r.) District Superintendent John M. Pearson, Pastor L. Wayne Dunlap, and Project Co-chairman Troy M. Cook and Eugene K. Noe.



Bishop Newell (right) examines gavel made from old oak pews of Wesley Chapel, London, after dedication of new Wesley Church, Plainfield, N.J. Watching are (l. to r.) Pastor Edward D. Conklin, Building Chairman Walter I. Harris, Dist. Supt. Robert Goodwin.

Church Worker Honored

Miss Florence Mae Dougherty, oldest church-school teacher in the Newark Conference (in age as well as years of service) was honored at a "This Is Your Life" program at Centenary Church, Newark, where she has been a member

since 1888.

Miss Dougherty

Miss Dougherty, who celebrated her 85th birthday, January 21, taught school in Newark for 38 years and has a long record of versatile service to the church and community. She has worked with 16 ministers at Centenary and for 22

years was secretary to the Official Board. She has served in women's groups, is a former chairman of the Commission on Education and has sung in the choir. She has also served on the Children's Work Committee of Newark Conference.

Conference and church officials, former students and former Centenary ministers joined in the tribute.

Ocean Grove in 91st Year

Twenty-one preachers have accepted pulpit assignments at the Ocean Grove Auditorium for the season, June 12-September 11, which will mark Ocean Grove's 91st year.

The 91st camp meeting, August 28-September 4, has scheduled Bishop Hazen G. Werner of Ohio and Dr. D. Reginald Thomas, pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Two "preaching missions" are also scheduled. One in July will feature Dr. Carveth P. Mitchell of Mansfield, Ohio, and one in August will present Dr. Leonard Cochran of Macon,

A former Area minister, the Rev. Dr. Chester A. Pennington of the Hennepin Avenue Church, Minneapolis, Minn., will preach July 17, both morning and evening; and the Rev. D. Ralph W. Sockman, Christ Church, New York City, the evening of July 24.

Ocean Grove will celebrate its 91st anniversary on Founders' Day, July 31, when Kinsey N. Merritt of Elizabeth and Ocean Grove, president of the Camp Meeting Association, will speak at the morning service

Close Race Relations

The three Methodist churches in Ossining, N.Y., worshiped together on Race Relations Sunday at the Highland Avenue Church of which the Rev. Paul N. Otto is pastor.

Others participating were St. Matthew's Church, a member of the Baltimore Conference of the Central Jurisdiction, of which the Rev. Randolph Fisher is pastor, and the Ossining Heights Church, the Rev. Frank Klausman, Jr., pastor.

The offering was used for Negro schools.

Hospital Opens Unit

The Methodist Hospital of Brooklyn has opened a 30-bed Intensive Care unit in Buckley Pavilion for acutely ill medical and surgical patients.

Located on the fourth floor, it provides increased nurse and doctor service and is equipped with emergency life-saving devices.

Director Vernon Stutzman states that the innovation has resulted from a close study of experimentation in this field.

Will Make Two-Way Visit

For the sixth consecutive year, Kings Highway Church, Brooklyn, is joining in an exchange program with the Madison Jewish Center.

At a Friday night service at the Synagogue, the Rev. Chester E. Hodgson preached to the dual congregation on "Following the Commandments of God."

In November, members of the Jewish Center will attend a Sunday morning service at the Methodist church with

Rabbi Joshua Lindenberg preaching the

Ex-Champ Active Layman

Sugar Ray Robinson, former world middleweight boxing champion and a distinguished member of Salem Church, New York City, was on hand recently to greet the Rev. J. B. A. Dyson, North Baltimore District superintendent, who was a morning service guest speaker.

Shown in the picture below are (left to right) Superintendent Dyson, Robinson, and the Rev. J. O. Williams, pastor.

Salem Church will be host to the New York Annual Conference session this spring.



A. Hansen Studio

Sugar Ray Robinson and friends.

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Drew News



Dr. Channing H. Tobias, just retired after seven years as chairman of the Board of Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is a 1905 graduate of the Theological School of Drew University.

College Alumni Achievement Awards for 1960 were presented Dr. Robert G. Smith, '36, and Dr. Solomon Zwerdling, '43, who "through the success they have achieved in their chosen fields, their outstanding character, and their continued loyalty to Drew, have most personified the basic ideals of the university, to both its credit and their own." Dr. Smith is professor of political science at the Liberal Arts College of Drew and Dr. Zwerdling is on the staff of the M.I.T. Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, Mass.

An audience of 1,500 persons heard the first American performance of Dike Newlin's "Chamber Symphony" at Cooper Union in New York City. This is the first work in the 12-tone method by the head of the music department.

Original works of Elizabeth P. Korn, associate professor of art, were exhibited in the University Center. The show, was called 10 Years in Retrospect.

Dr. Harry Denman, general secretary of the Board of Evangelism, conducted a three-day evangelistic mission on the campus.

Drs. H. Gordon Harland and Robert Funk of the Theological School served as instructors for the fifth annual Methodist Adult Education course sponsored by the Board of Education of the Newark Conference.

'Is Peace Possible?'

The Prospects for disarmament and its possible effects upon our economy were discussed at King's Highway Church, Brooklyn, at a forum on the topic, *Is Peace Possible?* sponsored by the Board of Christian Social Relations.

Colonel George E. Arneman, veterans' organization observer at the UN, said he thought Russia's proposal for total disarmament in four years is "ridiculous." Only a long-rang plan can succeed, he added.

Dr. Edward Marcus, associate professor of economics at Brooklyn College, described the conversion of this country to a peacetime economy in 1945 and declared that if we should cut back armaments now, we would have to expand other types of spending to provide employment for munitions workers.

Dr. Benjamin Rivlin, also a Brooklyn College professor, cited the work of the UN in attacking the underlying causes of war.

New Faces—New Places

New York Conference: The Rev. Robert P. Reiners to Bloomingburg; the Rev. Dale L. Morgan, associate pastor at Trinity Church, Poughkeepsie; the Rev. Edward D. Ottinger to supply Kenoza Lake Circuit; the Rev. Horsboll to supply Rock Royale; the Rev. William H. Hunter to Ashokan; the Rev. Carl J. Dodds, Jr., to Central Church, Yonkers; the Rev. Bernard C. Graves to St. Paul and St. Andrew, New York City; the Rev. Gordon W. Loomis to Lexington Avenue, New York City; the Rev. Lawrence W. Althouse, assistanst pastor of Asbury Church, Crestwood.

Troy Conference: The Rev. H. Lawrence Snow to Eastern Parkway, Schenectady.

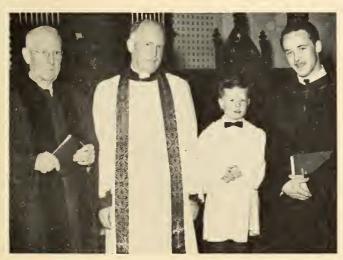
Newark Conference: The Rev. Ignacio Rivera to Trinity, Paterson; the Rev. Donald N. Griffith to Lake Hopatcong and Hurdtown; the Rev. Robert J. Gentile to Orange and the Rev. Benjamin F. Dickisson to supply First Church, Hobolten

New Horizons

- New pews and carpeting were dedicated in Corinth, N.Y. Glen Falls District Superintendent Walter J. Whitney preached on the 175th anniversary of Methodism in America.
- Summerfield Church, Dobbs Ferry, has started a \$70,000 campaign to build a new church.
- Bishop Newell held two services of consecration the same day: the new Memorial Church in White Plains in the morning and the Ardsley Church in the afternoon.
- Towaco (N.J.) Methodists have broken ground for a new education building, the start of a 20-year project in connection with the church's 100th anniversary.

Centenary Notes

- Miss Patricia Palmer of Maplewood has been appointed instructor of sociology, economics, and practical and applied arts. She is a graduate of Middlebury College.
- Miss Mary Alice Sykes, a freshman, is the recipient of a \$400 New Jersey State Commission scholarship. A nurseryschool education major, she is a member of the Centenary Singers, and Delta Sigma Sigma social sorority.
- Philip J. Scharper, editor of the New York publishing house, Sheed and Ward, analyzed *Prophesy and the Modern Novel* at a recent convocation.
- Miss Sally Ann Ricker of Evanston, Ill., is Centenary's entrant in *Glamour* magazine's best-dressed college girl contest.



"I want to talk about God like Daddy," said Mark Alan Hogle, 4, when he participated in Thomastown (Conn.) church service with great-grandfather, the Rev. C. P. Hogle, Glen Falls; grandfather, the Rev. C. N. Hogle, Waterbury; and father, the Rev. C. A. Hogle.



The Merritt B. Queens of Pound Ridge (N.Y.) Community Church are a musical family. Mrs. Queen, wife of the pastor, is a pianist, Christopher plays the violin, and his sister, Bethany Grace, cello. They play for community events and district meetings.

The Short Circuit

Thanks to the Woman's Society of the Esopus (N.Y.) Church, seventeen Americans in a Methodist church in Norrkoping, Sweden, are able to sing hymns in English. Before the gift of hymnals arrived, there was only one English book in the church.

Annual Donation Day in New York East Conference for Bethany Deaconess Hospital, Brooklyn, yielded \$2,158.

A 41-day study tour of Western Europe and Russia has been announced by the Newark Conference Commission on World Peace, co-sponsor of the tour with the Association for International Studies and Fellowship. The dates are July 5-August 14 and the tour will cover London, Paris, Geneva, Frankfurt, Bonn, Cologne, Copenhagen, Helsinki, Leningrad, and Moscow. Information may be obtained from the Rev. David J. Bort, 61 Clifton Terrace, Weehawken, N.J.

The Tahawus (N.Y.) ehurch school is giving missionary support to the Henderson Settlement in Kentucky. Students have sent pencils, erasers, rulers, exercise books and other suuplies; also \$65 collected on Missionary Sundays.

Two Area residents have been elected to the staff of the Board of Missions. They are the Rev. M. S. Pussey of Moorestown, N.J., a member of the New York Conference, named assistant director of the Department of Architecture; and Mrs. Frederic Zerkowitz of New York City, elected associate editor of literature for the Woman's Division.

Usually, visitors to the Carribbean

area return with native products as gifts for their friends. But the Rev. Harry W. Goodrich of Allendale, N.J., reversed the process on a recent trip to Jamaiea. He and Mrs. Goodrich took blue velour and gold braid to be used for communion table and pulpit covers and funds for the purchase of communion ware, Bible and Book of Offices for the Golden Grove and Irons Mountain Charges.

A local preacher and prominent member of the East Berlin, Conn., church died at the age of 82. She was Miss Mabelle Barnes, retired school teacher. Her preacher's license was issued in 1922, one of the oldest in the New Haven District.

The Rev. Warren P Waldo, pastor of Burke-Haven (Vt.) parish, preached at the ordination of his son-in-law, the Rev. Robert M. Armstrong, in the Waldensian Presbyterian Church, Chicago, Ill. Mrs. Armstrong is the former Priscilla Waldo.

Henry DuBois, New York's perennial George Washington, eelebrated the first president's birthday by delivering excerpts from his addresses in costume at seven churches and the Jumel Mansion. Mr. DuBois is a member of Broadway Temple-Washington Heights Church.

Director Daniel D. Brox of the Bethel Home, Ossinging, N.Y., reports that the home is engaged in a new hobby; collecting used \$100 bills. (They probably wouldn't turn down a new one!)

A prominent Methodist, John J. Dahne, has been named president of the New York Bible Society.

Orthodoxy, Neo-Wesleyanism and the

New Testament. He was formerly a mem-

Bishop Is Luncheon Guest Bishop and Mrs. Newell were gues

Bishop and Mrs. Newell were guests of honor at a luncheon with some of the Methodist faculty at the Yale Divinity School.

A series of appointments with students and a tea where students could meet the bishop informally were arranged by the Rev. John A. Russell.

FBI Agents Hear Bishop

An unusual congregation greeted Bishop Newell at Metropolitan Duane Church, New York City, when he preached on "Agents of Yesterday and Today."

The Rev. G. Roy Bragg invited him to address a group of FBI agents.



Miss Natalic Punchard presents greetings from 50th state to the Rev. J. L. Brasher of Rutherford, N.J., at morning service.

ber of the Newark and New York Conferences. Green Mountain Peaks

Dr. Jesse Parker Bogue, founder and first president of Green Mountain College, died February 5 at the age of 70. A few hours later, the trustees, unaware of his death, voted to name the new dormitory "Bogue Hall" in his honor.

• The Rev. James M. Boyd, Jr., of Summit, N.J., addressed the Winter Conference on Religion sponsored by the Young Women's Interfaith Association and the Religious Life Committee of the College.

Bethel Inherits \$10,000

The Bethel Home in Ossining, N.Y., will receive \$10,000 from the estate of Mrs. Cora T. Staples of Kingston who died January 3, the Rev. Daniel D. Brox, superintendent, has announced.

Mrs. Staples was an active member of Trinity Methodist Church in Kingston. Her will was dated July 16, 1959, about ten days before the new Bethel building was consecrated.



This young tuberculosis patient at Madar Union Sanatorium in India gives a gift to the Rev. Roland W. Scott of Glen Rock, N.J. Reverend Scott is secretary for Southern Asia, Division of World Missions.

Named to Board Staff

The Rev. William A. Perry, pastor of Eastern Parkway Church, Schenectady, for three and a half years, has been named to the staff of the Department of Finance and Field Service of the Division of National Missions in Philadelphia.

He had previously served as pastor St. Luke's Church, Albany, and prior to that, churches at Lake Luzerne, Corinth, and Waterford.

He has resigned his post as Troy Conference ministerial member of the New York Area Commission on Promotion and Public Relations.

His successor at Eastern Parkway is the Rev. H. Lawrence Snow of First Church, Gloversville.

Wesley Society Speaker

Early arrivals at General Conference are invited to meet the Wesley Society April 26 at 8 p.m. at Trinity Church, Denver. Dr. Franz Hildebrandt, professor of Christian Theology at Drew Theological Seminary, is president.

The Rev. Chester A. Pennington, minister of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, Minneapolis, will speak on Neo-



Speedy, hawklike falcons, native to the nearby Ramparts, made a perfect choice as Academy mascots.

Cadet Douglas Tocado of West Virginia poses his bird for Chaplain Carpenter.

Springs churches. About 50 cadets currently ride the "Methodist bus" each Sunday to attend services in Colorado Springs' 5,500-member First Church, where Dr. Ben F. Lehmberg is pastor.

Life on the gleaming space-age campus is one of stern

discipline and rigid order. Fourth classmen (freshmen) learn early to dogtrot in straight lines wherever they go, to accept without flinching the upbraiding of upperclassmen for even petty mistakes. Yet cadets have dignity: even officers call them "Mister."



Theme: METHODIST AMERICANA

READ THESE RULES CAREFULLY

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- 3. Enclose loose stomps for return postage (do not stick stomps to onything).
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HERE'S your invitation to join with other Together readers in creating another great reader-participation color pictorial! Three have already been published; a fourth is in preparation. Now we can announce that for the fifth, 1960-61, the theme is *Methodist Americana*. Please don't restrict your shots to musty old ruins. We're looking for vital, sparkling color slides that will link Methodist history to the present as appealingly as the one above, of a Boy Scout on the old Asbury Trail in the Great Smoky Mountains. This announcement is made early so you can plan your vacation travels to include one or more Methodist historic sites. You'll find plenty of them on the *Methodist Americana Map* that was in the November, 1959, issue of Together and is on sale, separately, at your nearest Cokesbury Bookstore (price 50¢). Together will pay \$25 for each 35-mm. slide accepted, \$35 for larger slides. Entries may include up to 10 color transparencies and must be addressed to:

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